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WE are glad to learn that the circular prescribing tests for steel to be furnished for the new vessels of war is now in the hands of the Public Printer and will be ready for issue in a few weeks. It has been so long in preparation that the steel makers have begun to despair of ever seeing it.

FROM those in a position to know, it is learned that the next move proposed by the friends of the Bureau Consolidation bill is to insert it as a rider in the Naval Appropriation bill. It is not likely that greater success will attend it in this form if it should fail as an independent measure.

WE publish this week the Court-martial order in the case of 1st Lieut. CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Art., to which we referred last week, and which has given rise to such various newspaper criticisms. The remarks of Major-General SCHOFIELD, the reviewing authority, cover the ground so completely that further comment is unnecessary, and would be ill-timed.

THE establishment of a Hospital Corps for the U. S. Army seems to be generally favored judging from correspondence received this week, some of which had been written without knowledge of the bill on the subject recently introduced in the Senate (S. 1119), and published in the JOURNAL of last week (page 508). The friends of the measure should give it prompt and earnest attention.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, as will be seen by orders published this week, has decided to have a Court of Inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene to investigate the allegations of certain civilians against Colonel FRANK WHEATON and Lieutenant S. E. CLARK, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately on duty at the post in question—the former as commander and the latter as quartermaster. Colonels H. M. BLACK and J. W. FORSYTH, of the line, and Lieutenant-Colonels J. M. MOORE and T. F. BARR, of the staff, compose the court, which is to organize March 14 next.

REFERRING to the English opinion, which we recently quoted, to the effect that elaborate and costly fortifications should be superseded by sunken mortars, the San Francisco Post most sagely says: "We seem doomed to keep at the rear of the procession, but we should be very careful before we decide to trust our safety to the disinterested advice of our foreign friends. If they are correct, we can once more hold up our heads. We are rather short on steel armor, but we can rival any of the effete monarchies in the production of holes in the ground."

THE initiative toward a further increase in the naval establishment was taken in the House this week by Messrs. LAWLER, HERBERT, and THOMAS, each of whom introduced measures contemplating very liberal appropriation for the construction of new ships. Mr. LAWLER makes the very broad proposition to appropriate a lump sum of fifty millions of dollars for the construction of such vessels as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary. Mr. HERBERT's bill recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the construction of two steel cruisers of 4,000 tons displacement, four of 730 tons and one torpedo boat. Mr. THOMAS's

measure contemplates a total appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of two steel cruisers of the type of the *Newark*, five steel gunboats of the type of Gunboat No. 1, and six cruising steel torpedo boats of 150 feet in length to have a speed of 24 knots.

THE conferees on the Army appropriation bill reached an agreement on Monday last, and the measure is now in the hands of the President for signature. The text of the bill as it will become a law will be found elsewhere. In the final adjustment of the items in dispute, the Senate receded from the amendments authorizing a clerk to General SHERMAN and providing for additional pay to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth; and the House conferees accepted the Senate amendment in increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of small arms, from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The other items were unimportant and no trouble ensued in reaching an agreement.

CHAIRMAN HERBERT, of the House Appropriation Committee, expects to report the Naval Appropriation bill to the House during the early part of next week, probably on Monday. It is now practically complete. It is understood that the appropriations will be considerably larger than last year, liberal provision being made for drydocks, ordnance and ordnance plant and torpedoes. As soon as the committee has disposed of the naval bill the several bills pending for the increase of the naval establishment will be considered. Either the HERBERT or THOMAS bills will receive a favorable report, and some of the members confidently believe that one of them will be enacted into a law before the session expires.

THE Board on the revision of the Army Regulations continues to push the work with much vigor. General Benét, the president of the Board, has not been able to spend much time in the board room during the past few days, his other duties as acting Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance requiring most of his time, but the other members have been in session daily. The progress made by the Board this far warrants the belief that the work can be completed within the next eight months, and that the book can be reduced to about one-quarter of its present size. They will greatly enhance the value of their work if they will omit all copies of blanks of the Administrative Departments, and then interleave with blank pages, so that amendments and changes can be added in their proper place from time to time.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY L. CHIPMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, will be retired for age on Tuesday next, Feb. 1, after over a quarter of a century's efficient service. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was residing in Michigan, and was at once appointed Captain of the 11th U. S. Infantry, and soon afterward Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Michigan Infantry. In 1864 he was appointed Colonel of the 102d U. S. Colored Troops and received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. For gallantry at Chancellorsville he received the brevet of Major and for gallantry at Gettysburg the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army. He was promoted Major of the 3d Infantry, Oct. 29, 1873, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Infantry

May 19, 1881. General CHIPMAN is at present at Detroit on leave, and will doubtless make that city his future home.

THE House Military Committee in its report on the bill authorizing a hospital corps of the Army, say: "The plan of organization meets the hearty indorsement of the Surgeon General, and, when carried into effect, will settle the question of pay for cooks and nurses, especially referred to by the Secretary of War in last report, and will give a compact body of trained men to discharge the duties of hospital stewards and attendants, and at the same time relieve the company rolls of regiments of names purporting to be soldiers, but who are ever missing from the ranks on duty at hospital. The increase of pay to stewards has been the subject of petition and recommendation year after year, and the committee believe that a man fit to be a hospital steward deserves and ought to receive the pay recommended to be allowed him in the amendment."

NOTWITHSTANDING the distressing necessity for steel guns under which the Navy labors, a shortage in money at the Naval Ordnance Factory, Washington, has necessitated the suspension of nearly all work and the discharge of a large percentage of the most valuable artisans. This will never do. A big gun cannot be constructed properly by odd jobs, and it is better not to begin a piece of modern ordnance until there is a certainty of being able to keep it continually *en train* from beginning to end. It is this constant liability to exhausted appropriations that handicaps a Government shop in this country, in comparison with private works, and in so far other things being equal, the private firms will carry out a given contract in any branch of construction with less loss of time (which is money) than a shop under governmental control. It is hoped that an urgent deficiency bill will enable the Washington Ordnance Yard to proceed with the work of assembling the material purchased abroad into breech-loading guns for our nucleus of a new Navy.

THE proposed amendment to the soldiers' retirement law reducing the length of service from 30 to 25 years, does not meet with the approval of the War Department. That fact was made known through endorsements upon the petition forwarded to the House this week from a number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the 19th Inf. and 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas. This is what the Lieutenant General has to say on the subject: "This matter was carefully considered at the time of the passage of the act of Feb. 14, 1886, and it is not deemed advisable to make the change suggested. The act possesses, however, one defect—under its provisions a person in civil life who may have had thirty or more years' service as an enlisted man can obtain none of the benefits of the law, as it applies only to those who may be in service at the time they request retirement. Though this class is undoubtedly small yet if any change is made in the law, I believe it should be only made to cover their case." A number of retired enlisted men of the Army residing in Philadelphia, have petitioned Congress, through Mr. RANDALL, against the passage of the provision in General BRAGG's bill, changing the pay of retired enlisted men, on the ground that the proposed law would work a reduction in their present pay.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN A. H. GOODLOE, U. S. Army, retired, is visiting at Pass Christian, Miss.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON arrived in New York this week, en route to the Bermudas.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, has joined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

MAJOR W. H. FORWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Meade, Dakota, as Post Surgeon.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT returned to Washington this week from a short visit to Massachusetts.

MAJOR E. V. SUMNER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, commandant of Fort Reno, is visiting in Washington on leave.

CAPTAIN R. G. SMITHER, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Thomas, Ariz., is visiting at Indianapolis.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, 6th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Douglas, Utah, next week for a short visit East.

LIEUTENANT D. R. C. CABELL, 8th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from San Antonio, is visiting at Richmond, Va.

LIEUTENANT G. R. BURNETT, 9th U. S. Cav., visiting at Lafayette Hill, Pa., has had his leave extended one month.

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT, at present residing at Washington, celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on Jan. 22.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., returned to Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a short leave.

MRS. HAZEN, widow of Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., left Havre for New York, Jan. 22, and may be expected early next week.

MAJOR B. F. POPE, Surgeon, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Clark, Tex., this week, to take charge of medical matters there.

CAPTAIN G. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, visiting in Washington, D. C., will return to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., towards the end of February.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., is still in Washington, engaged on special business connected with the Signal Bureau.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, on sick leave, from Fort Adams, R. I., until November next, is in Europe for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CABELL, 14th U. S. Infantry, who arrived in Washington last week from Vancouver Barracks, goes abroad for a few months.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Inf., on duty with Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., comes North next week to remain for two or three months.

LIEUTENANT J. W. DUNCAN, 21st U. S. Inf., lately called to Washington by the death of his father, General Thomas Duncan, will remain East until April.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., and Mrs. Williams, at present travelling in Europe, will return home in March and locate at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

CAPTAIN H. L. GALLWEY, British Army, A.-D.-C. to General Galloway, Governor of Bermuda, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Hotel Brunswick.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK and Captain G. M. Randall, 23d U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from Court-martial service at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. DRUM, 12th U. S. Inf., recently promoted, will remain for the present on duty as Inspector-General of the Dept. of Arizona, with station at Los Angeles.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. Army, retired, lately residing in Washington, D. C., has received a call to the pastorate of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN H. B. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who leaves Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Tuesday next on a fortnight's leave, is to be married in New York City, Feb. 3, to Miss Myra E. Clarke.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., delivered a lecture on "Grant as a Youth, an Officer, and a Man," at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, Jan. 21. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to charitable purposes.

LIEUTENANT F. D. HOWELL will discuss "Reminiscences" on Tuesday next before the United Service Club of Philadelphia. He will be followed, on Feb. 16, by Gen. R. E. Patterson, whose subject will be "Memories of West Point forty years ago."

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. Army, says the *Critic*, gave a dinner party a few evenings ago to General Schuyler Hamilton, of New York, and Judge Sylvanus Wilcox, of Illinois. It must have been a jolly dinner, for the three, host and guests, were not only classmates, but roommates at West Point forty-nine years ago.

GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER, U. S. Army, says the Washington Post, attended the President's reception last Thursday. His features have changed but little in the last ten years, except that age is beginning to tell on him, and he still wears a gold-rimmed pair of eyeglasses on his prominent nose. He had his wife on his arm and they fell in at the foot of a long line, so that it was some moments before they reached the President.

LIEUTENANT JAMES MACKLIN, 11th Inf., has been granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House of Representatives the papers in support of his case. The passage of this bill, which was for restoration to rank in the 22d Infantry, which he would have held had he remained in the Service, would be of no advantage to him at this time, as his rapid promotion in the 11th places him in better position for promotion to captaincy than in the 22d Infantry.

CAPT. H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT L. F. BURNETT, 7th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Washakie, is visiting at 184 Madison street, Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Virginia, has joined at David's Island, N. Y. H., for duty.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., at present North on leave, will return to Fort Marion, Fla., early in February.

CAPTAIN A. L. MORTON, late of the 5th U. S. Artillery, visited former comrades at Governor's Island on Tuesday of this week.

LIEUTENANT C. N. CLINCH, "the millionaire officer of the Army," as the daily papers like to call him, is now of the 3d U. S. Cavalry.

MAJOR JAMES GILLISS, U. S. A., Gen. Willcox's Chief Quartermaster, left Washington this week on his return journey to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL H. W. WESSELLS, U. S. A., has left Litchfield, Conn., and starts for Tallahassee, Fla., Monday, Jan. 31, to remain there for the winter.

MAJOR G. F. ROBINSON, Paymaster, retains his station at El Paso, but will hereafter report to Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas.

SURGEON P. F. HARVEY, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the National University.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Collins, arrived in New York early in the week from a tour of Europe, and go shortly to Fort Elliott, Tex.

CHAPLAIN GEORGE ROBINSON, U. S. A., in charge of educational matters in the Army, has taken a suite of rooms for himself and family at 2601 Pine street, St. Louis.

MAJOR G. A. ARMES, U. S. A., retired, recently appointed Superintendent of the Military School at Oxford, Md., has been commissioned a Colonel in the Maryland National Guard.

LIEUT. E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Inf., is to be married, Feb. 3d, at Fort Porter, N. Y., to Miss Harriet A. Owenshine, daughter of Major S. Owenshine, 23d U. S. Inf., Commandant of Fort Porter.

At a meeting last week at Topeka of the Kansas Historical Society, Generals Sheridan, Van Vliet, Rucker, Card, Fremont, Drum, and Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., were elected honorary members.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., attended the installation on Monday evening of the officers of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and made an excellent speech alluding to the death that afternoon of General Chas. P. Stone.

COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, formerly of the 1st Inf., is at the Ebbitt on business relating to the crack military school which he established and is president of, at Orchard Lake, Mich. He has an idea of entering his battalion of cadets in the coming National Drill here, and if he does, other cadet corps must look out for hard work.—*Critic*.

The retirement on Tuesday next, Feb. 1, of Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, 7th U. S. Inf., promotes Major Edward Collins, 1st, to Lieut.-Colonel 7th Infantry; Capt. Edward Monke, 3d Inf., to Major of the 1st; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hannay, 3d, to Captain, and 2d Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d, to 1st Lieutenant. The senior Captain in company will then be Capt. H. C. Cook, of the 2d Regt., who attained his company Sept. 24, 1864.

The officers of George Washington Post, G. A. R., were installed at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Wednesday evening, among them being General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., Senior Vice Commander; Capt. C. M. Pryne, formerly of the Army, Chaplain; Gen. J. J. Milhan, formerly of the Army, Surgeon; and Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, U. S. A., Aide-de-camp to Major-General Schofield, Sergeant Major. Among those present were Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander C. E. Rockwell, U. S. N.; Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and Colonel A. L. Hough, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Recruiting Service.

A. T. MYERS writes in *Nature* of Dec. 30, 1886, apropos of Dr. J. S. Billings's "Index Catalogue" of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington: "It is easy to show the vast extent of the work attempted and executed. That there are absolutely no inaccuracies in the result is hardly possible, difficult as it may be to find them. The references in this volume certainly stand many tests, and most of those who have made frequent use of the previous six volumes in practical work have acquired a confidence in their accuracy which is very rare in dealing with such an immense mass of varied languages and types and abbreviations so thickly interspersed with figures."

In an article on the Catholic chapel at Fort Leavenworth, the *Kansas City Times* says: "Though not a Catholic, Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., has rendered himself dear to the members of that faith by his staunch support of Christianity on more than one occasion. It is not forgotten, how, in years gone by, his young arm was raised to protect Archbishop Lamey in New Mexico, when the life of that prelate hung in the balance of fate on account of the bad priests and treacherous Mexicans among whom he was sent. Bishop Scanlan, of Salt Lake, tells the tale of his rule at Fort Douglas. He was a true friend to the Sisters—so much so, indeed, that the mother of that order thought it her duty to cross the continent to thank him; and the good bishop, then Father Scanlan, would have often gone hungry were it not for the commander of Fort Douglas. The same kindly feeling seems to increase with his years, for he is to-day zealous in all things that tend to keep Christianity alive among the people. In this he displays his statesmanship, judging rightly that without Christianity as a foundation our Republic cannot last. The fair, open and honest manner in which the General acted in regard to the Catholic church at Fort Leavenworth has pleased the Bishop greatly. Our gratitude is due to this good man—this Christian soldier—and his memory will not depart with him."

GENERAL J. H. KING, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, is visiting at Tallahassee, Fla.

LIEUT. A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to Major-General Terry, left Chicago this week on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUT. C. B. HINTON, 18th U. S. Inf., of Fort Gibson, visited at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, on his way to Washington.

THE House, on the 21st of January, passed a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of the late General Thos. Francis Meagher.

LIEUT. T. B. BRIGGS, U. S. Army, retired, of Delavan, Ill., is to undergo a course of treatment at the Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital.

COL. E. B. BEAUMONT, Major 4th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Bowie, Ariz., arrived in New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House, and afterwards went to Washington.

GEN. C. L. KILBURN, U. S. A., of Germantown, Philadelphia, who has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever, is slowly improving, and hopes to be able to leave his bedroom in a week or two.

LIEUT. WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cav., has prepared an Index to the General Orders Amendatory of the Army Regulations, and an index to decisions, points on tactics, guard duty, etc., which will be issued about February 25th by J. J. Chapman, of Washington.

MRS. KENNEDY, the lady who was so severely injured in the Missouri Pacific wreck at Dunbar, Neb., last week, is improving slowly. Dr. Woodhull is the attending physician. Since her arrival at Fort Leavenworth she has been the recipient of a medal from Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., as a token of her skill as a sharpshooter.—*Kansas City Times*.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, of guerilla fame, who now registers himself as from San Francisco, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this week on his way to Boston, where he is bringing out a book of reminiscence. He is practicing law there, but finds time to meet many demands on him for lectures and addresses before soldier organizations over the country. He expects a great sale for his book, as it will deal with some branches of the Confederate service about which no one else could write as well as himself.

THE will of the late Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. Army, has been filed for probate by his widow. He left an estate valued at \$50,000, consisting of real estate and personal property. To his daughter, Julia G., is bequeathed all his interest in the General Island plantation in Georgia; to his brother, Hall McAllister, the watch, seal and ring which formerly belonged to their father; to his wife, Amelia, all the family furniture, plate and portraits. He appoints his wife executrix of the will and trustee of the estate, and as such directs her to pay to their daughter, Julia, \$40 a month in case she desires to live in the Eastern States, and also to receive one-half of the net income of the estate and to pay each of the three daughters one-sixth of the income of the estate. At the expiration of five years, when the property shall have arisen in value, Mrs. McAllister is to divide it into four parts between herself and her daughters. The will is dated Dec. 24, 1885.

In an article on "Ohio Men in New York," the *Tribune* says: Capt. Henry A. Glassford has transferred his devotion from the Navy, in which he served in the war, to Charles T. Wing's Wall street brokerage firm. Navy officers, as well as Army men, speak of him as one of the accomplished officers of the volunteer navy and of fine administrative ability. Charles T. Wing was an officer in the Quartermaster's Department in the Southwest during the war, and gained credit for his services. Among the best known lawyers in the city is General Wager Swayne, U. S. A. He was wounded in the war, and is now fighting the battles of Western Union, Washash, or any enterprise in which Mr. Gould and his associates are interested, wherein they require the legal aid of Dillon and Swayne. The General is a large man of genial nature; he is a terrific worker, and has reduced to a fine point the art of shaking hands cordially with a caller and then dashing rapidly away to his law papers. Gen. Sherman is hailed as the latest arrival by Ohio men. There has been a good deal of speculation as to how the General would take to New York life, even whether he would take to it at all. Some who professed to know him asserted that he would feel like a fish out of water. They were wholly in the wrong. Gen. Sherman, in slang parlance, has "caught on" to New York life promptly and heartily. He is overwhelmed with social attentions.

MR. LABOUCHERE, editor of the *London Truth*, has a sharp criticism on General Adam Badeau, Captain U. S. Army, retired, who has been publishing in the *New York Tribune* some very ill-advised reminiscences of his association with General Grant. He says: "Some people may still have a vague recollection of a transatlantic person named Badeau, who, a good many years ago, held the post of United States Consul in the British metropolis. While the late General Grant was alive, Badeau was the great soldier's henchman; and now that he is dead, the occupation of henchman being gone, Badeau has taken up the role of his late chief's chifftonier. His most recent contribution is a narrative of the Grants' visit to the Queen at Windsor, an episode he recounts in a fashion at once amusing and impertinent—the amusement, indeed, springing chiefly from the writer's smug unconsciousness of his impertinence." As Jesse Grant bore a prominent part in the episode which the *Truth* especially criticizes, he is included in its censures, and we are told that "Jesse left throughout Europe a well-earned reputation as a cub of the first order." The affair described by Badeau was a dinner at Windsor Castle, and in concluding its article *Truth* says: "Badeau assures us it is untrue that at the after-dinner reception Jesse said, speaking of her Majesty, 'Pa, introduce us,' as it seems was alleged at the time in America, where, of course, Jesse and his manners were best known. On the contrary, we are informed that he behaved with propriety, and 'like a young gentleman.' He had carried his point, and, as Badeau adds complacently, 'he could afford to be polite,' assuming, it may be suggested, that he knew how."

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, this week.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th U. S. Infantry, visited New York this week, locating at the Westminster Hotel.

CAPTAIN A. L. MYER, 11th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion, goes from Fort Bennett to Fort Sully, Dakota.

MACRAE SYKES, son of the late General Sykes, is at present residing with his sister, Mrs. Moul, at 323 W. 59th street, N. Y. city.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and Miss Mollie Garfield are at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, for the remainder of the winter.

GENERAL F. E. SPINNER, a well-remembered former Treasurer of the U. S., celebrated his 85th birthday at Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 21.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE, O. D., U. S. A., will go to Sandy Hook as soon as the new 8-inch gun arrives there from the Boston Iron Works.

LIEUT. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th Cav., is the happy father of a boy, who has recently taken up his temporary residence on Gramercy Park, New York, with his grandfather, the Hon. John Bigelow.

POST Q. M. SERGT. JAMES A. REAGAN, now on duty at San Francisco, is a strongly endorsed candidate for a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Army. A board will probably be convened some time in the spring for his examination.

The record of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Walshe, of the Signal Corps, are in the hands of the Acting Judge-Advocate General. Lieut. Walshe has been ordered to report to Capt. Greely under arrest, and it is inferred from this that the sentence is more severe than a reprimand.

The following Army officers are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Major W. R. King, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Irving Hale, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Merrill, Engrs.; Capt. Robt. G. Smither, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav., and Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cav.

EX-GOVERNOR STONEMAN, of California, who voluntarily resigned from the retired list of the Army in September, 1882, when he was nominated for Governor of his State, is now an applicant for restoration to his former position. Resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of his State were presented in the two houses of Congress this week urging his restoration.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, to Miss Julia A. Roberts, daughter of Mr. Richard S. Roberts, a New York merchant. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, 280 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and after a short tour the married couple will go to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

It has been rumored for some time past, and this week the report appears in print, that Adjutant General R. C. Drum will apply to be retired in May next, when he reaches the age of 62 years. Our information is that he does not at present contemplate asking to be relieved from active duty. He could retire on the 18th of next month under the 40 years service act, or on the 24th of May, under the 62 years age law, but so long as he continues in good health it is not likely that he will take advantage of his opportunities for retirement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was above the necessity of spelling correctly. But it is interesting to observe that he defined orthography with the same calm courage with which he opposed the troops of England, and met the fire of the Indians on the occasion of Braddock's retreat. He once wrote to the congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady: "I sincerely thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in this place. Whilst I join in adoring that now Supreme Being, to whom alone can be attributed the signal success of our arms, I cannot but express my gratitude to you gentlemen," etc.

THE Canteen Club is now in its second month of existence, and to judge from the manner in which it is getting along it bids fair to take the place of the defunct Army and Navy Club. Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, is president, Capt. J. Amory Haskell, 12th N. Y., vice president, and Capt. W. H. Murphy, 12th N. Y., secretary. Prominent among the present members are Colonel John Hamilton and Capt. W. E. Van Reed, 5th U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieut. R. Patterson, 1st U. S. Artillery; Gen. M. T. McMahon, Commodore Benham, U. S. N.; Gen. D. D. Wylie, N. G. S. N. Y.; Col. W. C. Church, Gen. J. M. Varian, N. G. S. N. Y.; Capt. Daniel Appleton, 7th N. Y.; Capt. J. M. Brady, 12th N. Y.; Major Edward Duffy, 69th N. Y., and a host of others. "We drink from the same canteen" is the Club's motto. The service of the club is exclusively tin, from the punchbowl to the coffee cup. Dinners are limited to one dollar, and no member is allowed to treat another.

THE Pioneer Press has the following nautical despatch from Chicago, Jan. 21:

Colonel H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.; W. H. Slayton and Thos. T. Caswell, U. S. N., arrived at the Grand Pacific to-day. Colonel Nichols is a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, stationed at Sitka, Alaska. The colonel is on a leave of absence and is en route to Washington, his mission being, as he termed it, "to make things interesting" for Gov. Swineford, of Alaska. Colonel Nichols says that since Mr. Swineford has been Governor he has had a serious attack of the "big head," and not only desires to run his office to his own interest, but the Navy also, much to the disgust of the colonel. Colonel Nichols claims that the Governor has for some time been proving very obnoxious to him and has been seemingly interfering with his prerogatives as lieutenant-commander of the Navy, and has also been using his influence to have him removed. The colonel says he has not been able to leave his ship until recently, and now will improve the first opportunity of going to Washington personally and laying his grievance before the President and Secretary of the Navy. He says he thinks he can make things very interesting for Gov. Swineford before matters are adjusted.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT, U. S. N., is visiting the King of Corea.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER E. R. FREEMAN, U. S. N., is visiting relatives at Jackson, Miss.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON, U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, on Wednesday.

CHIEF ENGINEER ABRAHAM KIRBY, U. S. N., was a guest at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association will call an assessment to cover the death of Paymaster W. N. Watmough, Feb. 3.

THE Senate on Friday passed the bill giving back pay to Rear Admiral Samuel P. Carter of the retired list of the Navy.

COMMANDER H. C. TAYLOR, U. S. N., has an instructive article on "The Needs of New York Harbor," in the February number of the *Forum*.

LIEUTENANT J. S. ABBOTT, U. S. Navy, who entered the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn with typhoid fever in December last, is convalescent and has gone on sick leave.

LIEUT. COMMANDER F. W. CROCKER, U. S. N., who was severely injured last fall at Newport, R. I., is slowly improving. His broken leg still gives trouble, and his full recovery is still in the distance.

By the retirement of Medical Director Dungan this week, a vacancy is made for the promotion to that grade of Medical Inspector David Kindeleberger. This officer has already been examined for promotion.

LIEUT. LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., has been spending a brief while in Washington recently, while perfecting his arrangements at the Department for passing the remainder of his leave outside of the United States.

THE beautiful memorial tablet to Dr. James M. Ambler, U. S. N., of the *Jeannette* Expedition, who perished on the Lena Delta in the autumn of 1881, is on public exhibition at the Ninth Annual Exhibition of the New York Salmagundi Club.

SO, AFTER all it seems that the capital is not to be benefited by the going out of commission of the *Hartford*, to the extent of having Captain Gillis assigned to duty there, as he is placed on duty with the Board of Inspection at San Francisco, Cal.

J. D. CUMMINGS, who was convicted in three of the Navy fraud cases and sentenced in January, 1885, to two years in jail and fined \$2,000 was pardoned Jan. 26, by the President. His time would have expired that day, but the pardon remits the payment of the fine.

CAPTAIN GILBERT C. WILTEE, U. S. N., who this week passes out of the list of commanders, has recently purchased a house in New York City, where he will make his residence in future years off duty. Capt. Wiltee still has nearly fourteen years to serve on the active list.

LIEUT. C. W. RUSCHENBERGER, U. S. N., is fortunate in his recent assignment to duty on the receiving ship *St. Louis*, inasmuch as it enables him to be near his family. The lieutenant is a son of Medical Director Ruschenberger, U. S. N., retired, who lives at 1932 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

COMMANDER YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., is assigned to command the receiving ship *Dale*, Washington. D. C. Commander Stirling is a resident of Baltimore, and will probably continue to live there, as he is no farther from his sphere of duty living in that city than he would be in many parts of the District of Columbia.

THE friends of Commander Sands, of the Navy, will be pleased to learn that since his arrival in Switzerland with his family the health of Mrs. Sands has steadily improved, and hopes are entertained of her complete recovery. A sister of Commander Sands, the wife of Rear Admiral Franklin, has been spending the winter with them, but will rejoin her husband this spring on the Mediterranean. The address of Commander Sands is Fribourg, Switzerland.

THE recent assignment of Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., to duty in connection with the procurement of gun steel is a most fitting one, for the service at the Washington Ordnance Yard is a good preparation for just such duty as that upon which Lieut. Coffin is about to enter. A few months of practical experience in the fabrication of breech blocks, trunnion sights, and ferretures, is a valuable addition to the excellent education acquired at Annapolis.

THE retirement January 25 of Rear Admiral McCauley, U. S. N., was under the forty years' service law. He would not have been retired for age until Nov. 2, 1888. The retirement of Admiral McCauley and the death of Commodore Johnson promotes Commodore L. A. Kimberly, Capt. W. H. McCann and Jas. H. Gillis, Commanders Gilbert C. Wiltee and James O'Kane, Lieut.-Comdr. Felix McCurley and John McGowan, Jr., Lieuts. Joseph N. Hemphill and Abraham B. H. Little, Lieuts. (junior grade) Bradley A. Fiske and Frank H. Holmes, Ensigns John M. Orchard and Hiero Taylor.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has reached the conclusion that while the triple expansion engines will increase the cost of construction of vessels, there will be so much saved in running expenses that the payment of a higher price for the engines will in the end prove economical. The engineer officers made designs for compound engines for Gunboat No. 1, but the Secretary concluded to adopt the triple expansion engines and awarded the contract to Messrs. Cramp and Sons. The Secretary has so firmly convinced himself of the superiority of the triple expansion engines that he has instructed the Bureau of Steam Engineering to destroy the plans for the machinery of cruiser No. 1 and prepare plans which will have in view triple expansion engines for that vessel. The cost of construction with triple expansion engines will still further exceed the limit of the law, but the Secretary is confident that he will secure an additional appropriation for the vessel that will be sufficient to pay for its construction with the new type of machinery.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOS. PERRY, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Lindell House, St. Louis.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., this week from a trip to New York.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, inspected the marine barracks, etc., at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19.

CAPTAIN EDW. FIELD, 4th Art., Mrs. Field, and Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., participated in private theatricals at Newport, Jan. 22.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin, who sailed last week for Europe, will spend some time in the south of France.

GUNNER JOSEPH SWIFT, U. S. N., who recently attempted suicide at the Mare Island Navy-yard, has recovered from his injuries and been discharged from hospital.

WE regret to learn of the falling health of Mrs. E. B. Barry, wife of Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N., of the *Alliance*, since the death of her little boy. Mrs. Barry is at present with her mother in Brooklyn.

P. A. PAYMASTER L. A. YORKE again appeared before the Naval Examining Board on Thursday. He conducted his defense himself, having no counsel, although granted permission to employ legal advice. The Board will doubtless adhere to its former decision in his case, viz., that he is morally unfit for the Service.

THE "Revista General de Marina," of Madrid, publishes a translation of the paper by Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. Navy, on "Electricity in War," read before the Franklin Institute and referred to in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* at the time. The title of the article in the *Revista* is "La Electricidad en la Guerra—Conferencia Celebrada en el Instituto Franklin, por El T. N. B. A. Fiske, de la M. de los, E. U."

COMMANDER CHARLES MCGREGOR, of the *Alliance*, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy from Valletta, Malta, January 1, which we have already quoted, said that H. B. M. ship *Scout*, one of the new type recently built, arrived in port the last of December. The commanding officer said that she was placed at seventeen knots and had made it in smooth water, but that he called her a sixteen-knot ship. In making this speed, the ship vibrates so much that even old sailors are made to feel sick.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, retired; Lieut. E. P. Wood, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Very, Asst. Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Rear Admiral J. R. M. Mullaney, retired; Ensign J. H. Rohrbacher, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Impey, Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, Cadet Engineer R. B. Higgins, Prof. L. F. Prudhomme, Ensign H. McL. P. Huse, and Ensign M. C. Eyre.

"STROLLER" in the Philadelphia *Times* says: "A good-looking man, with a tall, military figure and a long blonde moustache, was busy writing letters in the Reading room of the Lafayette. It was Chief Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. Navy. Mr. Borthwick had just passed his examination at the Post Office and secured his grade. 'Although I have been in service over twenty-five years,' said he, 'I had to get out my books and study up to pass a theoretical examination. Promotion is exceedingly difficult in the Engineer Corps and can only be obtained through deaths, resignations or retirements, all of which are very slow.'"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent to Congress the sword of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private armed brig-of-war, *General Armstrong* at the battle of Fayal, in September, 1814. The action has well been called the "Thermopylae of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history is comparable with that of the *Armstrong* at Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged, the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British expedition against Louisiana. The sword was presented by Col. S. C. Reid, son of Capt. Reid, and will be placed in the National Museum.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is quoted as saying, in regard to the report that Lieut. Emory had asked to be allowed to go to the North Pole in the *Thetis*, that the United States had something else to do with its vessels, naval officers and sailors, besides sending them off on arctic expeditions. "I will not say, however," continued the Secretary, "that there will be no such expeditions under the present Administration, but certainly not with my consent or from any such suggestions on my part." One of the Marine officers is quoted as saying: "The story that Lieut. Emory wants to push his way through the ice in the direction of the North Pole is true. Emory is a courageous man. He thinks the *Thetis* is a good vessel for an arctic voyage, and would like nothing better than to make the trial. He is tired, as many other young officers are, with the humdrum life in the Navy, and would accept any service as a welcome diversion."

THE *Herald* has another fit of hysterics; this time it is a nautical fit. It says in a despatch from Washington, Jan. 23:

It is a girl. Secretary Whitney is the happy father. And Senator Payne is again a happy grandfather. The luck of the Cleveland Administration is unabated. Never before has there been so much that was lovely and lovable concentrated in two years of public life here in Washington.

A President with a bride of twenty-two.

A member of the Cabinet a bridegroom at sixty-two.

The Secretary of the Navy the happy father of a little daughter born this morning.

Secretary Whitney is the only member of a cabinet that is remembered by the oldest inhabitant to have contributed to the population of the United States during his official term.

The household of Secretary Whitney is rejoicing over the advent of the little miss over whose birth all the good families who come to bless a Sunday child evidently presided. The little one is pronounced by those few who have seen it, including the masculine attendants of the Secretary's household, a perfect beauty. Mrs. Whitney is very well indeed. This is the fourth child of those now living, the older ones being two boys and a girl, Miss Pauline, who is about twelve years old and the youngest next to the baby born to-day.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Military Academy appropriation bill is still in the hands of the Senate appropriations committee. Senator Hawley has presided at the last two meetings of the Senate Military Committee. There seems to be no likelihood now of an appointment of a successor to Gen. Logan, and it is probable that Senator Hawley will continue to act as chairman for the rest of the session.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday decided to report favorably the nominations of Major Wm. P. Chambliss, 2d Lieut. Humphreys, and all the other pending cases, except those in the Medical Corps. No bills of importance were acted upon.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday favorable action was taken on the bill for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. The purpose of the committee is to bring this bill forward as one of the important measures to be acted upon in the event of a night session being allotted by the House for the consideration of military matters. If the bill can be pushed through the House this session there is no doubt about it going through on the other side.

The following petition, in the form of a bill, authorizing the appointment of naval apprentices to positions of warrant officers, was presented in the House by Mr. Curtin on Wednesday and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint as acting boatswains and gunners such persons who are or may have been in the naval service as apprentices and who now hold certificates as seamen gunners issued since 1880; also such apprentices, carpenters and sailmakers, and who have served their apprenticeship at the various Navy-yards: *Provided*, That the active list of each grade shall not exceed sixty, and that all vacancies hereafter shall be filled from this class of men, and also directing that the Secretary of the Navy order a warrant officer of each grade for duty on all ships of over 600 tons register and two each of boatswains and gunners on all vessels employed as recruiting or training ships; one each for ship's duty and the others for instructors for recruits and boys.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as reported by the Senate Appropriation Committee, Jan. 23, recommends a total increase over the bill as it came from the House of \$2,940,444.09. Among the items included in this amount are: \$100,000 for the construction of hospital buildings at Dayton, Ohio, Soldiers' Home; \$60,000 for a similar purpose for the Fort Leavenworth Soldiers' Home; \$12,000 for improvements at Rock Island Arsenal; \$20,000 for a mill shop at Springfield Arsenal; \$7,500 for a brick annex to the Army Medical Museum building; \$30,000 increase for the maintenance of the Signal Corps, and \$50,000 for a survey of a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The text of this clause will be found in the JOURNAL of Jan. 15, p. 497.

The fate of most of the military legislation that may reasonably be expected to have a show of passage during the remainder of the short session, depends largely upon the action of the Committee on Rules on Gen. Bragg's resolution for a night session for the consideration of military measures. Should the Committee report in favor of the resolution its adoption by the House will no doubt follow. Gen. Bragg is quite hopeful of getting the night session. If he does it is his purpose to first push for consideration the Senate bills that have been acted upon by the Committee. The most important of these are the Chicago military post bill, the bill organizing a hospital corps, and the bill amending Article of War 103, and to increase the efficiency of the Army. Several additional amendments to the Articles of War are in contemplation. These Gen. Bragg will offer as additional sections to the latter bill when it is brought up for consideration. He also intends to modify the clause regarding the pay of retired officers, or in other words to nullify the Tyler decision. It has been pointed out to him that the clause as it now stands might have a more serious effect and he is willing to correct it so as to carry out his original object.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Morgan to the bill (H. R. 5100) to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture and to create an Executive Department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, viz.:

Sec. —. That the United States Signal Service Bureau is hereby transferred to the — and shall consist of one Chief and such subordinate officers and employees as may be necessary to efficiently manage said Bureau. Until otherwise provided by law the present organization of the subordinate force of said Bureau shall continue as at present except that those enlisted for service in said Bureau shall hereafter be regarded as civil employees thereof, subject to removal as in other cases. The Chief of said Bureau shall receive an annual compensation of \$4,000 and be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the moneys appropriated for said service and hereafter appropriated shall be disbursed under the direction of the head of the —

By Mr. Lawler. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of immediately appropriating the sum of \$50,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction, equipment, and armament of such new vessels of war as may be deemed necessary by him; such sum to become and remain a permanent appropriation for the specific purpose named, not to be covered back into the Treasury at any time, but to remain available continuously for this purpose until the Congress shall otherwise direct.

S. 3193, by Mr. Butler. To provide for the construction of a steam cruising vessel of war of twenty knots speed, on the plans of Chas. G. Lundborg. Same as H. R. 10700.

H. R. 10804, by Mr. Wheeler. To effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. Same as S. 3123.

H. R. 10810, by Mr. Herbert. That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract or in the Government Navy-yards, as in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy may seem to be for the best interests of the Government, and to be constructed or contracted for in all respects according to the limitations and provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1886, two protected steel cruisers, each of about 4,000 tons displacement and costing in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, not more than \$2,000,000; also four protected steel cruisers, each of about 1,740 tons displacement, costing each, exclusive of armament, not more than \$555,000; also one torpedo boat, not to

cost, complete, more than \$100,000, exclusive of armament. And the sum of \$4,920,000 is hereby appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act.

H. R. 10829, by Mr. Morrill. That all officers of the Volunteer Army in the war of the rebellion who served the full term of enlistment and were honorably discharged shall be entitled to receive extra pay as follows, namely: Where the enlistment was for the term of one year, one month's pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of two years, two months' pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of three years, three months' pay proper; *Provided*, That they have not already received the benefits of the act approved March 3, 1865, and the amendatory act approved July 13, 1866.

H. R. 10871, Wakefield. That all officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been retired from active service by reason of wounds received or disabilities incurred in line of duty be, and they are hereby, allowed and entitled to receive, in addition to their retired pay, the same pension that is now given by existing law to other claimants for like disabilities.

H. R. 10903, Thomas. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, two steel cruisers, each of about 4,000 tons displacement, of the type of the *Newark*, or Cruiser No. 1, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than \$1,300,000; five steel gunboats, each of about 1,700 tons displacement, of the type of Gunboat Number one, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than \$550,000 each; six cruising steel torpedo boats, of not more than 150 feet nor less than 135 feet in length, to have a maximum speed, tested over a Government knot-course, of not less than 24 knots per hour, and a speed, with weights on board equivalent to the necessary armament and stores for sea service, of not less than 20 knots per hour, for six consecutive hours, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$100,000 each; said torpedo boats to be completed and tested within eighteen months from the date of signing the contract.

Sec. 2. Each of aforesaid vessels shall be built, as near as may be, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment."

Sec. 3. The sum of \$5,800,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this act.

H. Res. 244, Stahlnecker. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to have compiled and printed, from the records of the Navy Department and other authentic sources, a register of the volunteer officers who served in the U. S. Navy during and subsequent to the late war of the rebellion; said register to show in each case the date and grade of original entry; the dates and grades of subsequent promotions; the period of sea, shore, or other duty, and time unemployed; the date of expiration of last cruise; the date and manner of termination and total length of service; the State in which born, State from which appointed, and present residence or last known address.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to publish annually thereafter a similar register of such of said volunteer officers as left the Service honorably and may be known to be still living; and for the purpose of compiling and printing the register first named in this resolution, such additional clerical force, in the office of the Secretary of the Navy and that of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as may be considered absolutely necessary, is hereby authorized to be employed, the compensation of said clerks and the cost of printing said register to be paid from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

MILITARY MEN IN CONGRESS.

THE N. Y. Sun says: "The current notion that there are no military men left on the Republican side of the Senate, now that Logan is gone, is hardly correct. There are two full Major-Generals there now—Sewell, of New Jersey, and Mahone, who got his stars in the Confederate Service. Joe Hawley was brevetted a Major-General; Tom Bowen, of Colorado, Van Wyck and Manderson, of Nebraska, and Harrison of Indiana, were full Brigadiers; Ingalls and Plumb were both Lieutenant-Colonels. Spooner was brevetted Major in the 40th Wisconsin. Warner Miller was a Second Lieutenant in the 5th New York, and Dolph of Oregon attained the rank of Orderly Sergeant in Capt. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised in 1862 to protect settlers from marauding Indians on the plains. This completes the military list on the Republican side, unless Dr. Evarts be included. He is sometimes called 'General,' a rank he secured when Grant appointed him Attorney-General. On the Democratic side are a number of military geniuses, among them five full Major-Generals—Maxey, Wade Hampton, Butler, Colquitt, and Matt Ransom. George and Walthall, the Mississippi Senators, and Morgan of Alabama were Brigadiers. Maxey is the only West Pointer in the Senate."

MATERIALS FOR HEAVY GUNS.

Mr. Wm. P. Hunt writes a very interesting letter to the *Washington Republic*, in which he says:

Since 1830 heavy guns have been constructed in this country, of this material, in proving from year to year, until Americans were satisfied with their Dahlgren and Rodman guns as they were of their fleet of clipper ships. Heavier and more powerful guns were made in the United States at the commencement of our Civil War than were made by any nation on the face of the earth at that time. After the war this country dropped off into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, as far as ordnance was concerned. A new generation has come into existence, and very little is known of the serviceability of gun iron as a material for heavy ordnance. Our Ordnance Department has been content to allow the achievements of Dahlgren and Rodman to pass into oblivion. Our older officers know better, but the younger are taught the theories of European engineers (for there has been no demonstration of the endurance of heavy guns in Europe), and no effort is made to continue the career of progress that was so brilliant up to the close of the war. I should not dare to state the almost incredible uniform excellence of the Dahlgren and Rodman guns if I was not able to support the statement from official records.

It is all a mistake to thoroughly conclude that a gun to be "high power" must be of stronger material than a gun of low power. The high power is produced by the length of the bore in connection with the character of the powder used. As a matter of fact, the high power guns of Europe are not subjected to the severe stress that our Dahlgren and Rodman guns have been subjected to; yet they frequently fail, while we have had no failures.

Slow-burning powder does not develop its force until the inertia of the shot is overcome; when the projectile is in motion the long bore keeps it in the hands of the powder, so to speak, until a high velocity is reached, and we have applied to the projectile the aggregate force of two guns, or a double length gun and a double charge of powder; thus we have double power in the projectile, but as this strain is distributed over twice the length of bore by gradual development, we find that the pressures upon the bore are actually within the limits of safety of our Rodman guns. One high power 12-inch Rodman breech-loading rifle has been made and partially tested at Sandy Hook. It has been fired 137 rounds with heavier charges, both of powder and shot, than was used when the 12-inch high power gun on the Colling-

wood burst. How much endurance this gun will yet show, of course, cannot be said.

Admiral Shufeldt, after witnessing the firing of this gun, and after examining its record, said that, in his judgment, it should be adopted as the standard of American ordnance.

I have proposed to Congress to furnish high power Rodman rifles of gun iron, of standard dimensions, and guarantee them to endure equally with modern built up steel guns, at half the cost of such steel guns.

As our establishment has the certificate of the Chief of Ordnance that for more than half a century we have done similar work for the U. S. Government, and that in all cases our contracts have been faithfully carried out, that our experience and facilities for the production of superior iron gun metal are equal to any in the country; it would seem, if the United States desires high power guns, that such a proposition ought to be availed of. Very respectfully,

Wm. P. Hunt, President South Boston Iron Works.

GENERAL STONE AND SENATOR SUMNER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GEN. CHAS. P. STONE was in command of a division with headquarters at Poolesville, Md., in 1861-2. He was born in Massachusetts. Several Massachusetts regiments were in his command. Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, like most of the State Governors in those times, sent agents into the Army to look after the interests of States regiments, although mustered into the U. S. Service. Gen. Stone protested against such interference and finally ordered one of Gov. Andrews' agents out of his command for inciting jealousies to the hurt of discipline. This agent complained to Gov. Andrews, accusing Gen. Stone of disloyal practices. The Governor backed these accusations to Senator Sumner who, from his seat in the Senate, denounced Gen. Stone and questioned his loyalty. One dark, rainy night Gen. Stone telegraphed to one of his brigade commanders to come to his headquarters and in the presence of the chaplain asked what he would do as a soldier and man of honor. Should a Senator denounce him in the Senate as dishonorable and disloyal? He was shocked at the reply: Nothing; because a Senator has not only the right to do so, but was bound to protect the Government from such a man if he believed the charge. No man can question the right of debate in Congress. Gen. Stone then said that he was surprised and that he had sent a letter by the hands of his relative to Senator Sumner, demanding a retraction or satisfaction. Both his General and his priest begged him to ride to Washington that night and recall his letter or apologize to the Senator, urging that Mr. Sumner was famous as a non-resistant, and this would emblazon his fame, whilst it would ruin the soldier and damage the Service. A short time after he was arrested. Gen. McClellan plead for him before the Committee as an over-sensitive nature and strained pride of soldierly loyalty. Mr. Sumner did not act in the matter, but Senator Wilson incited Secretary Stanton to imprison Gen. Stone for disloyalty. His very recentment, in Quixotic self-sacrifice, was *prima facie* proof of the exact opposite. A Hotspur of a Puritan, if you please, but loyal to the core, not to men but to principles.

W. W. BURNS.

Whatever the immediate exciting cause of Gen. Stone's arrest, we have always understood that it had its justification in the minds of his persecutors, in a correspondence between Gen. Stone and a lady within the rebel lines. To this lady Gen. Stone had granted a "safe conduct," to protect her against possible depredations by our green troops. Having occasion to complain that this protection was violated, she wrote to Gen. Stone asking for his interference. As Gen. Stone had especially commended the lady to the protection of Gen. Stone, he sent her a polite reply and several letters passed between them. Unfortunately for Gen. Stone this correspondence was conducted by him directly instead of through the usual channels. No record of it was kept, or copies of the letters preserved, and out of it the suspicions of some prowling chaplain succeeded in manufacturing the charge of disloyalty which made so much trouble for Gen. Stone.

In a letter to the New York *Herald* from Tarrytown, Jan. 27, Alexander Hamilton says:

General Stone was ordered to Washington, and upon a statement that he had given a man named Hendrickson and his wife a pass to use day or night and that they had betrayed our army General Stone was arrested and without trial or court-martial of any kind was sent under military guard to Fort Lafayette. This was condemned in military circles at Washington as an unwarranted and arbitrary procedure and was attributed at the time to personal enmity on the part of Senator Sumner.

In the following month of July, after the seven days' fight, I was ordered by my brother-in-law, General-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck, to take the brigade raised by General Frank Spicola in New York. I went to his headquarters, then known as Lafayette Hall, on Broadway, near Houston Street. While waiting for General Spicola an officer entered, haggard and careworn and in a battle-stained uniform.

"Colonel, what are you doing here?" I exclaimed.

"I have resigned," he answered.

For a few moments we discussed the condition of affairs and then he took out a wallet and producing a paper said—"You know the signature of many old Army officers. Whose is this?"

I looked at it carefully and answered, "Colonel Robert T. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Banks."

"That's so," said he. "You may read it."

It was a pass to Hendrickson and his wife to pass our lines night or day.

"Why, that," said I, "was charged against Gen. Charles P. Stone, for the alleged granting of which he was arrested and ordered to Fort Lafayette by General McClellan. You must go and see him at once and show him this."

I could not induce him to do so, however; but I immediately communicated with General Halleck.

It was on Saturday. The following Wednesday Gen. Stone was in Washington. Gen. Halleck told me that he went himself to the War Department, had all the records searched, and that there was not the scratch of a pen against Gen. Charles P. Stone. Gen. Stone was restored to his rank, his back pay given him and he was sent to Gen. Banks' in New Orleans. He distinguished himself at Port Hudson, and served his country faithfully, as he always had done. His honorable career since the war I need not refer to.

THE following cadet appointments for the Military Academy were made this week: Spencer Cosby, at large; Alexander M. Davis, at large; Jacob G. Frazelle, at large; Oliver J. Shepherd, New York City; Henry A. Pipes, Clinton, La.; Dwight W. Rytter, West Seneca, N. Y.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AS PASSED.

FOLLOWING is the text of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress and becomes a law:

For pay of officers of the line, \$2,868,000; additional pay for 23 aids, one military secretary, and mounted officers of foot regiments, \$8,000; service pay, \$812,770; pay of enlisted men, \$4,688,868; general service clerks and messengers, \$161,000; pay of the general staff, \$408,240; pay of staff officers, including service pay, \$1,205,410; retired officers, \$1,190,313.75; retired enlisted men, \$56,241; miscellaneous, \$91,675.94. For pay of not exceeding 65 contract surgeons, not exceeding 160 hospital matrons, and not exceeding 14 veterinary surgeons, in all, \$102,875.94. For pay of not exceeding 46 paymasters' clerks, at \$1,400 each, not exceeding 30 paymasters' messengers, and travelling expenses of paymasters' clerks, in all, \$83,900.

Provided, That the maximum sum to be allowed paymasters' clerks when travelling on duty shall be four cents per mile, and, in addition thereto, when transportation cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of same actually paid by them, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

Expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry and compensation of witnesses attending the same, \$10,000; additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, etc., in Washington, \$500; for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty without troops, at places where there are no public quarters, \$150,000; for allowances for travel, retained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, in all, \$850,000.

For mileage to officers when travelling on duty without troops, when authorized by law, not to exceed \$85,000.

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers. And provided further, That when any officer so travelling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily travelled over any such last-named railroad.

Making in all for pay of the Army, \$12,661,918.69. All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Subsistence of the Army.—For the purchase of subsistence supplies, estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of 9,968,450 rations, and for miscellaneous charges, \$1,745,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and not more than \$110,000 thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department.

Quartermaster's Department.—Regular supplies, \$2,678,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition.

Incidental expenses: \$675,000.

Provided, That \$225,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.

For purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, \$130,000.

Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

Army transportation, \$2,800,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the purchase for the Army of draught animals until the number on hand shall be reduced to 5,000, and thereafter shall only be expended for the purchase of a number sufficient to keep the supply not exceeding 5,000.

Arrars of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroad, \$50,000.

Provided, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Barracks and quarters, \$620,000.

Provided, That no expenditures exceeding \$500 shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: And provided further, That no more than \$120,000 of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than \$150 per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law; and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

For shelter and shooting galleries and ranges, and repairs thereof, \$10,000. (Construction and repairs of hospitals, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, \$100,000. Hot Springs Hospital, \$7,500 (for elevator and painting and hard oil finish). For construction of quarters for hospital stewards, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, \$9,000.

Provided, That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of the construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed \$800.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, \$1,150,000.

Provided, That out of the money hereby appropriated for clothing and equipage of the Army there shall not be expended at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth a sum in excess of \$125,000.

Medical Department, \$200,000; and not over \$36,000 of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Medical Department.

For service of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, \$10,000.

Medical Museum and Laboratory, \$15,000.

Engineer depot at Willet's Point, \$6,500.

For current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tools, fuel and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of small arms and ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the chief of ordnance, \$80,000. For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small-arms and ammunition for reloading cartridges, and tools for the same, including the cost of targets and material for target practice, \$100,000. For repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops, and for issue at the arsenals and depots, \$5,000. For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, \$75,000. For infantry, cavalry and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, \$75,000. For manufacture of arms at the National Armory, \$400,000.

Provided, That not more than \$60,000 of the money appropriated on the Ordnance Department in all its branches shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Recruiting service, \$100,000.

Signal service, \$3,000.

Contingent expenses.—Office Lieutenant-General, \$1,200. A. G. Dept., at headquarters of military divisions and departments, \$2,000; under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, \$15,000.

The following items were stricken from the bill before its passage:

For pay of one clerk for the General of the Army, on the retired list, \$1,000.

For additional pay to the officer commanding the Military Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, \$1,000.

(From the New York Sun.)

GEN. RAWLINS' MANLY LETTER TO GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS.

June 6, 1863, 1 o'clock, A. M.

DEAR GENERAL: The great solicitude I feel for the safety of this Army leads me to mention what I had hoped never again to do—the subject of your drinking. This may surprise you, for I may be, and I trust I am, doing you an injustice by unfounded suspicions; but if an error, it better be on the side of his country's safety than in fear of offending a friend. I have heard that Dr. McMillan, at General Sherman's a few days ago, induced you, notwithstanding your pledge to me, to take a glass of wine, and to-day, when I found a box of wine in front of your tent and proposed to move it, which I did, I was told you had forbid its being taken away, for you intended to keep it until you entered Vicksburg, that you might have it for your friends; and to-night, when you should, because of the condition of your health if nothing else, have been in bed, I find you where the wine bottle has just been emptied, in company with those who drink and urge you to do likewise, and the lack of your usual promptness of decision and clearness in expressing yourself in writing tended to confirm my suspicions. You have the full control of your appetite and can let drinking alone. Had you not pledged me the sincerity of your honor early last March that you would drink no more during the war, and kept that pledge during your recent campaign, you would not to-day have stood first in the world's history as a successful military leader. Your only salvation depends upon your strict adherence to that pledge. You cannot succeed in any other. As I have before stated, I may be wrong in my suspicions, but if one sees that which leads him to suppose a sentinel is falling asleep on his post, it is his duty to arouse him; and if one sees that which leads him to fear the general commanding a great army is being seduced to that step which he knows will bring disgrace upon that general, and defeat to his command, if he fails to sound the proper note of warning, the friends, wives and children of those brave men whose lives he permits to remain thus imperilled will accuse him while he lives and stand swift witnesses of wrath against him in the day when all shall be tried. If my suspicions are unfounded, let my friendship for you and my zeal for my country be my excuse for this letter; and if they are correctly founded, and you determine not to heed the admonitions and the prayers of this hasty note by immediately ceasing to touch a single drop of any kind of liquor, no matter by whom asked or under what circumstances, let my immediate relief from duty in this department be the result.

I am, General, your friend,
JOHN A. RAWLINS.

The retained copy of this letter was indorsed by General Rawlins as follows:

This is an exact copy of a letter given to the person to whom it was addressed at its date, about four miles from our headquarters in the rear of Vicksburg. Its admonitions were heeded, and all went well.
JOHN A. RAWLINS.

With reference to this letter, Chas. A. Dana, late Asst. Secretary of War, says in the Sun: "We were alone with Gen. Grant at some distance from his headquarters near Vicksburg when Gen. Rawlins rode up and delivered that admirable communication. It was a dull period in the campaign. The siege of Vicksburg was proceeding with regularity. No surprise from within the doomed city or from without was to be apprehended; and when Grant started out in drinking, the fact could not imperil the situation of the army or of any member of it except himself. After putting Rawlins' missive in his pocket he wound up by going on board a steamer, which he had ordered for an excursion up the Yazoo River, and getting as stupidly drunk as the immortal nature of man would allow; but the next day he came out as fresh as a rose, without any trace or indication of the spree he had passed through. So it was on two or three other occasions of the sort that we happened to know of. The times were chosen with perfect judgment, and when it was all over, no outsider would have suspected that such

things had been. We conclude now, as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton concluded at the time, that while this tendency to occasional drunkenness constituted a serious defect in Grant's character, it really did not disqualify him for successful command."

(From "Our Naval Policy," by Prof. Soley, in Scribner's Magazine for February.)

UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS.

It has been the fashion in certain quarters to abuse the personnel of the Navy, and to represent it as a horde of idlers serving no useful purpose and feeding at the public crib, the older members holding comfortable billets, where their only duty is to draw their monthly pay, and the younger engaged in pleasure trips in foreign countries, or hanging about Washington, where their time is taken up with various forms of social frivolity. For one who knows them as they really are, it is hard to find words to characterize with sufficient force and indignation the grossness and malignity of these caricatures. As a matter of fact, the officers of the Navy, to-day, form a body of patient, hard-working, earnest men, of singular resource and adaptability, eager and efficient in the performance of duty. Their life is a trying one, and the difficulties with which they must contend are unknown in ordinary civil occupations. A large part of the officer's career is passed under the closest restraints of military discipline. The ordinary wear and tear of professional service tells upon the mind and body to an extent far greater than in other walks of life. The intercourse of home, the *vie d'intérieur*, which forms the balance-wheel of so many overworked human machines, is, at best, broken, fitful, interrupted. On board the ship at sea, where the physical horizon is unobstructed, the mental horizon is narrowed down to companionship for three years with a dozen or a score of men in the same profession, penetrated with the same ideas, absorbed in the same occupations, surrounded and cramped by the same routine. The officer may have his books, but the conditions of ship life are unfavorable to study. He visits other countries, but he cannot reap the benefits that come from foreign travel; he is tied to the ship, he skims the coasts and puts in at the seaports, he is always confined by the limitations of the cruise. If he goes on leave, after the binding restraints of ship life, what he needs and must have is relaxation, pure and simple. It is a rare man who would get much else from such short and infrequent holidays. In his service afloat, which fills the larger part of his career, especially the first half of it, he is cut off from that general and broadening intercourse with men in other occupations, that stimulating, metropolitan atmosphere, that eternal movement of thought and of affairs which rubs away the sharp edges of prejudice and tradition, and which makes the great centres of activity, in whatever direction—intellectual, artistic, commercial—the only places in which a man can acquire breadth of view and mental vigor—in which he can *meubler l'esprit*, as the French say—in this nineteenth century.

Conceive for a moment the situation of any great civil organization, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, under such a system, with a corps of officials holding their places by a permanent tenure, promoted strictly in the order in which they entered, each one regarding it as an indefeasible right that he should forever be the superior of all those who had ever been his juniors, and all forever debased from any recompense for capacity or effort. With such a system it is safe to say that in ten days the organization would go to pieces. It is objected that considerations of social or political influence would occasionally make bad promotions. The experience of the Army, where promotion by selection obtains to a limited extent, is against such a theory. The promotions are, perhaps, not absolutely the best that could be made, but they are never bad; while with a system of promotion by seniority they must often be bad. It is also said, and truly, that a system of selection would cause disappointment and heart-burnings. But what disappointment of inferior men who are passed over is to be compared with the bitterness of soul of the man who, conscious of his worth and of his powers, finds himself handicapped in the struggle of life and sinking into apathy from the want of recognition?

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

FROM 1861 up to 1884 there were 29 pensions granted by special acts of Congress giving \$50 per month to the widows or other dependents of General officers. Among these were the cases of Gens. Hackelman, Anderson, McPherson, Canby, Lorenzo Thomas, Shields, Heintzelman, Rousseau, Custer, Ramsey, and Warren. To this is added the name of the widow of Alfred B. Mechem, who was killed while acting as Chairman of the Peace Commission to the Modoc Indians in 1882. A yearly pension of \$5,000 is granted by a special act to each of the widows of five Presidents of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant. Mrs. Geo. H. Thomas receives \$2,000 yearly, an amount granted in only one other instance, that of Mrs. Farragut. Special acts have also been passed pensioning at the rate of \$30 per month in eight cases, namely, to Mrs. Rodman, Mrs. Reno, Mrs. Corcoran, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Daniel McCook, Mrs. Kearney, and Mrs. Rawlins. Since 1840 bills have been passed providing a pension of \$50 per month to the widows or dependents of officers and ex-officers of high rank. These include Mrs. Steedman, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Stannard, Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Lamott, and others. From all these records it seems that there are over a hundred of General officers' widows receiving pensions, a few of whose husbands were not in the Service at the time of their death.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieutenant Lewis H. Strother, 1st Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Agricultural College, Blacksburg, Va.

1st Lieutenant J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., is relieved at his own request, and ordered to join his troop. Leave for two days, to date from Jan. 27, is granted Col. Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster general, (New York City.) (S. O. Div. A., Jan. 28.)

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 25, 1887.

To be Chaplains—The Rev. Wm. F. Hubbard, of New York, Jan. 21, 1887, vice Brady, deceased.
The Rev. Henry Swift, of Dakota, Jan. 21, 1887, vice Crocker, retired from active service.

G. O. 97, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1886.

1. The accompanying tables, exhibiting the results of the rifle and carbine firing of the Army for the target year 1886, and the comparative proficiency attained by different organizations, are published for the information of the Army.
2. Co. D, 3d Inf., the winner of the Nevada Trophy for 1886, having the highest General Figure of Merit for the target year of 1886 is again awarded the Trophy, and it will be held by the company commander until the result of the next year's firing is announced.
3. In announcing the results of the rifle and carbine practice of the year the Lieutenant General Commanding desires to express to the officers and men of the Army his appreciation of their efforts to perfect themselves in the use of their arms and his gratification at the results of their practice, which has now brought the Army to the highest state of proficiency they have yet attained. In the coming year he desires to especially commend to their attention the skirmish firing, which with its special features forms the most important part of their musketry instruction, and from which when brought to the test of battle the greatest practical advantages would follow.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

[The tables, having been heretofore given to some extent in the JOURNAL, are not recapitulated here.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 7, H. Q. A., Jan. 18, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War regulations for street car and ferry tickets will be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department upon Form No. 44, Quartermaster's Department, and forwarded through proper channels to the Quartermaster General for the necessary authority to purchase. These regulations will exhibit the number, character, and cost of tickets required, and the certificate of the officers submitting the same should set forth that the tickets are for use in the messenger service on public business exclusively.

The tickets, when purchased, will be taken up on Form No. 27, Return of Quartermaster's Stores, and expended solely in the performance of messenger service on public duty.

In cases where street car companies have no tickets on sale, reimbursement for car fares paid may be made on Voucher No. 13, Quartermaster's Department.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., Jan. 21, 1887.

G. O. 1, January 8, 1887, from this office, relating to sick leaves of absence, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Jan. 20, 1887.

Announces that the National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal., a United States depository, has been specially designated for the reception, safe keeping, and disbursement of public funds pertaining to the War Department.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Major James P. Canby, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Tule, W. T., and pay the troops at that post (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. Columbia.)

Major George F. Robinson, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty, retaining his station at El Paso (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed, not later than Feb. 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 18, Jan. 27, Div. Atlantic.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Texas.)

Hosp. Steward John S. Sweeney will proceed to Fort Du Chene, Utah, and report for duty (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Platte.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed from Oswego, N. Y., to Forts Porter and Niagara, N. Y., on public business, and on completion will return to his proper station (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

Major James C. Post will proceed, via Barboursville, W. Va., to Roger's Mill Dam on the Guyandotte River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 14, Jan. 24, C. E.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Bismarck, Dak. (S. O. 12, Jan. 20, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow will proceed, via Nashville, Tenn., to the point chosen as the site for the proposed county bridge between Hyde's and Buena Vista ferries on the Cumberland River, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, C. E.)

Major William A. Jones will proceed to Toledo, Wash., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, C. E.)

Capt. Charles F. Powell is relieved from duty as member of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers constituted by S. O. 183, H. Q. C. of E., Nov. 30, 1886, and Lieut. Edward Burr is detailed as a member of the Board (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langitt, C. E., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to Colt's Armory, near Hartford, on public business connected with the O. D. (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Serjt. Robert F. Joyce, whose term of service expires Jan. 31, will proceed to Washington

Barracks, for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 17, Jan. 26, Div. Atlantic.)

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., O. D., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Jackson and Pass Christian, Miss., and thence to Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, La., on public business, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Signal Corps, will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and carry out special instructions, as received from the acting Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C. M. at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., was tried: Serjt. Wm. W. Thomas, Sig. C. Charge: conduct to the prejudice, etc.; 4 specifications, reciting that whilst on duty at Cedar Keys, he did, with a deadly weapon, assault Lieutenant Charles A. Barnes, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, and used to that officer, vile, threatening, insulting and abusive language, threatened to kill him, and in Cedar Keys did behave in a highly disorderly manner, by flourishing and repeatedly discharging a pistol, and using profane language. Plea—Not Guilty. Finding—Guilty on the main counts. Sentence—To be reduced to the grade of first class private, and to forfeit to the United States \$20 of his pay. Major General Schofield approves the proceedings, findings and sentence (G. C. M. O. 5, Div. Atlantic, 1887).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Swettzer.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The C. O. San Antonio will send fifty-seven recruits for the 3d Cavalry to Fort Davis (S. O. 9, Jan. 18, D. Tex.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdgrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and J, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts (S. O. 7, Jan. 17, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Baldwin D. Spilman is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. H. King, having completed the duties assigned him, will return to Nevill's Springs, Tex. (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett is extended one month (S. O. 9, Jan. 20, Div. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect about Feb. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Platte.)

Leave for three months, to take effect March 15, provided there shall be at that time another officer of his troop present for duty, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. McAnaney (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C. M. at Washington Barracks, D. C., of which Col. Henry M. Black, 2d Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art. Charge—Disobedience of orders. Specification—"In that, having received orders from his commanding officer, Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art., through the officer of the day, 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., and again through the sergeant of the guard, Serjt. Leo Benjamin, Bat. H, 3d Art., which order forbade the use of the ponds at the post, for skating and similar purposes, by children and others, he did refuse and fail to obey the same, and did decline to remove his children from off said pond or ponds, where he well knew them then to be, as it was his duty to have done. This at Washington Barracks, D. C., on the 29th December, 1886." Plea—"Not Guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority, and to be confined to the limits of the post, where his battery may be serving, for the period of thirty days." The proceedings, finding, and sentence are approved. While there may be ground for a reasonable doubt whether or not Lieut. Humphreys was guilty of disobedience of orders, he was clearly guilty of neglect of duty in that he failed to promptly cause to be obeyed by members of his family an order from his commanding officer applicable to them. His plea that the order was based upon a misapprehension and was uncalled for cannot justify his conduct in failing to enforce it. Prompt enforcement by means of fatigues of post orders concerning those under their control is indispensable to the good order of a military post, and is one of the conditions upon which persons not in the Army are permitted to reside within the limits of the post. It is the opinion of the Division Commander that this case is one which could have been properly disposed of by the commanding officer, and that it was not of such gravity as to necessitate the preferring of formal charges for the action of a General Court-martial. This would appear, from the sentence imposed, to be the opinion of the court. The confinement imposed by the sentence of

the court is remitted, in consideration of the duration of the arrest already suffered. Lieut. Humphreys will be released from arrest and resume his duties.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
JOSEPH P. SANGER, Aide-de-Camp.
(G. C. M. O. 7, Jan. 25, Div. Atlantic.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., will proceed to Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., New York City, and Philadelphia, and carry out special instructions received from the Acting Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

The journey by Capt. John P. Story, from Fort Warren to Dutch Island, Hamilton, and Pontiac, R. I., and return to station, is confirmed, being necessary for the public service (S. O. 13, Jan. 27, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdgrs., F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, S. Y. H.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Weaver, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to his station, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Div. P.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, S. C.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.; J, and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Serjt. Vernon Westbrook, Co. B (S. O. 9, Jan. 20, Div. M.)

In Orders 1, of Jan. 1, Col. J. R. Brooke announces that the march by John Philip Sousa, entitled "The Rifle Regiment," and dedicated by him "To the officers and men of the 3d U. S. Infantry," will be the regimental "March Past Quickstep," and will be played by the band whenever the regiment or a battalion at headquarters "pass in review" in quick time.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C., will proceed to Mojave and Los Angeles, Cal. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Div. P.)

Capt. Edwin M. Coates will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Coeur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 10, Jan. 15, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, A. C. S. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send, by express, to the nearest depository, subsistence funds not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Gibbon (G. O. 1, Jan. 15, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, upon Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., Chicago (S. O. 11, Jan. 24, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, from San Francisco to Fort Niobrara, in joining his regiment, is approved for mileage (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George Palmer is extended three months (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, Fort Lyon, Colo., is extended ten days (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Dept. M.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Joel T. Kirkman is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 6, Jan. 17, Div. P.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, Co. I, to be Captain of Co. E, Dec. 8, vice Wilcox, promoted; 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, Co. K, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. I, Dec. 8, vice Myer, promoted (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Dak.)

Capt. Leon A. Matile, now on leave of absence in Washington, will report by letter to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct the first detachment of recruits which may leave David's Island, N. Y. H., for the Dept. of Dakota, and then join his company (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, Fort Marion, Fla. (S. O. 16, Jan. 25, Div. A.)

With the compliments of Adjutant F. A. Smith comes a handsome Roster of Commissioned Officers, 12th U. S. Infantry, for January, 1887. The regiment has now its full complement of officers, all of whom may be said to be on duty, as only two are absent on leaves which shortly expire.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqs., B. C., D., E., F., G., H., and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K., Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will send Capt. James Kennington, under charge of 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor and two enlisted men, to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., is extended three months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., is extended three months (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B. C., E., F., and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A., G., and K., San Antonio, Tex.; D., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Co. A, 16th Inf., takes the button. Seven of her members have just been dishonorably discharged and commenced a month's confinement for destroying the property of one Max Garza, occupied by two colored women. They were not content with raising a row but wilfully and maliciously threw stones and other missiles into the house, destroying beds, tables, washstands, china and glassware and clothing.—K. C. Times.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A., B., C., E., F., H., and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G., Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener will proceed to Fort Ringgold on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs., A., B., C., E., F., H., and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D., Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G. and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter F. Swaine.
Hdqs., A., B., D., G., H., and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C., F., and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E., Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F., G., H., and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B., Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D., Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K., Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. George Cole, Co. H (S. O. 17, Jan. 26, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdqs., D. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F., Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C., E., G., and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. F. H. Mills, R. Q. M., Fort Supply, I. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs., B., C., F., and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A., D., H., and K., Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and G., Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 22, 1887.

CASUALTY.

Brigadier-General William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, died January 16, 1887, at Washington, D. C.

Retired Officers.

Authority is granted for the admission of 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs (retired), to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

The following cadets, 3d Class, are turned back to join the present 4th Class at once: William F. Clark and John H. Wholley. On the statement of the post surgeon that continued sickness had materially interfered with his ability to study, Cadet David G. Spurgin, 3d Class, is turned back to join the present 4th Class at once. The following cadets of the 2d Class, reported deficient in study, will be allowed to go on with their class and be required to make up their deficiency to the satisfaction of the Academic Board by June, 1887: Edward R. Christian, George E. Stockle, and William R. Sample (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Jan. 24. Detail: Major Reuben F. Bernard, 8th Cav.; Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Beaumont R. Buck, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 18, D. Tex.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 26. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, Edward Davis, John E. Myers, and Charles B. Satterlee, and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 15, Jan. 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 26. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Selden A. Day, 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, Henry J. Reilly, and Granger Adams, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 15, Jan. 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Peble, Me., Jan. 31. Detail: Major William M. Graham and Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins and John T. French, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 16, Jan. 26, Div. A.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Jan. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Capt. Daniel F. Callahan and Robert G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Wmns, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington and Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 14, D. Cal.)

At Fort Clark, Texas, January 25, 1887. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan, 19th Inf., President; Capt. Charles T. Witherill, 19th Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, 19th Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Spence, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Kendall, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., members, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 22, D. T.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Kettle, A. I. G.; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., and Capt. William S. Patten, Depot Q. M., will assemble, Jan. 13, to report upon the question of obtaining a supply of water by digging or boring at some point on the military reservation of Vancouver Barracks. 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, C. E., is appointed Recorder of the Board (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. Columbia.)

A Board, to consist of Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Pursell, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 17, to recommend necessary action to be taken with reference to letter from the Adjutant-General, requesting copies of the

regulations now in force in this bureau, with suggestions relative thereto, for use in connection with the revision and condensation of the Regulations of the Army (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art., will meet at Fort Pike, La., Jan. 29, to investigate as to the origin of the fire which occurred there on Jan. 17, and by which a large amount of public and private property was destroyed (S. O. 18, Jan. 27, Div. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

This Department, says the Kansas City Times will soon have a military post at Denver, at which, at least, one whole regiment will be stationed. The bill which passed the Senate last winter providing for the establishment of a military post near there has been reported from the House Military Committee with amendments. It is quite likely that as soon as the land is accepted by the Government and jurisdiction ceded to the U. S. the headquarters of the 10th Infantry will be relieved from Fort Union, N. M., and ordered to take station at this new post. Union is one of the ports to be abandoned as well as Fort Lyon, Col., and Hays, Kas.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., established in 1885 at the time of the Chinese miners' troubles and massacre there, has been ordered to be abandoned, and the garrison (Co. B, 17th Inf.) ordered to Fort D. A. Russell.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Acting Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a recommendation from the Quartermaster-General for an appropriation of \$5,760, for the improvement of the water supply at Fort Meade, Dakota.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch from Nogales, says: Seven Indians who escaped from Capt. Lawton last Autumn recently attacked a Mexican family travelling from Opuntia to Guasaba, Mexico, killing one man and wounding another.

Cajeme, the Yaqui chief, arrived at Guaymas Jan. 27, as a prisoner on board the Mexican gunboat Democrat. This puts an end to the war between the Yaquis and Mexicans, which has existed for two years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1887.

Mention was made last week of a fatal accident near Crow Nest on the West Shore Road. Last Thursday afternoon another man was killed in the same place, and in precisely the same manner. On the same day still another laborer, engaged in cutting away overhanging ice near Storm King, between here and Cornwall, was run over and killed. Another dangerous place is the West Shore Station near the South Dock. A few days ago as the train that reaches here at 7.08 P. M. stopped and the passengers were alighting a heavy freight train came through the tunnel, but did not stop at the station. In leaving the train the passengers had to get on to the down track in order to cross to the platform. Several ladies were thus caught and had the narrowest kind of an escape from a frightful death. Trainmen were shouting to get off the track, but the noise made by the escaping steam prevented hearing the warning. To people at riding near it did not seem that a second of time elapsed from the clearing of the track to the passing of the freight train.

Mild weather and rain have nearly made the snow disappear and put a stop to tobogganing. The sleighing is still good, for the roads were covered with a heavy coat of ice. The plain presented a very animated appearance yesterday afternoon. About 40 cadets were skating on it. The ice was not in good order, but the boys seemed to have much sport.

The officers' hop last Thursday evening was a very gay affair. There was a number of young ladies present, besides an unusually large number of post people. Miss Irwin, visiting Mrs. Rockwell; Miss Paine, from Virginia, a guest of Mrs. Winthrop; Miss Lane and Miss Gay from Troy, visiting Mrs. Metcalfe, and Mrs. Larned were among the strangers present. Capt. Metcalfe was manager. There will be only two more of these hops before Lent.

The general standing of the 4th Class is as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jadwin. | 32. Ketchum. | 64. Plowman. |
| 2. Deakyno. | 33. Ferguson. | 65. Hoskins. |
| 3. Rugles. | 34. Lyon. | 66. Rusing. |
| 4. Davis, William | 35. Ryan, J. A. | 67. McDowell. |
| 5. Church. | 36. Cleary. | 68. Murray. |
| 6. Keller. | 37. Lemoroux. | 69. Guyer. |
| 7. Todd. | 38. Mauldin. | 70. Heav. |
| 8. Winston, T. W. | 39. Hobbs. | 71. Marshall. |
| 9. Kennard. | 40. Farish. | 72. Kennedy. |
| 10. Corcoran. | 41. Andrews. | 73. McMaster. |
| 11. Johnson, W. O. | 42. Powell. | 74. Brown. |
| 12. Hine, C. D. | 43. Rowell. | 75. Miller. |
| 13. Bandholtz. | 44. Cordray. | 76. Davis, Winder |
| 14. Voorhies. | 45. Lindsay. | 77. Rand. |
| 15. Hamilton, J. | 46. Moore. | 78. Caldwell, V. A. |
| 16. Bromwell. | 47. Nottingham. | 79. Perry, H. R. |
| 17. Beach, R. J. | 48. Symmonds. | 80. Laidley. |
| 18. Frazier. | 49. Learned. | 81. Rayburn. |
| 19. Merrillat. | 50. Howell. | 82. Plummer. |
| 20. Davis, M. F. | 51. Hines, R. H. | 83. Nichol. |
| 21. Bennett. | 52. Fleunling. | 84. Duncan. |
| 22. McNair. | 53. Montgomery. | 85. Kinnsley. |
| 23. Caldwell, F. M. | 54. Jones, S. G. | 86. Laffite. |
| 24. Jackson. | 55. Deese. | 87. Clark, C. C. |
| 25. Clark, H. C. | 56. Keoch. | 88. Newton. |
| 26. Meyer. | 57. Butts. | 89. Clark, R. B. |
| 27. Snow. | 58. Wallace. | 90. Smith, G. L. |
| 28. Hearn. | 59. Gatley. | 91. Lamb. |
| 29. Hornbrook. | 60. Gose. | — Clark, W. F. |
| 30. Fox. | 61. Ulline. | — Spurgin. |
| 31. Hamilton, C. T. | 62. Wolf. | — Wholly. |
| 32. Krayenbuhl. | 63. Smith, H. A. | |

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JANUARY 29.

WITHOUT preliminary flourish, I will dive "in medias res." Paymaster Arthur—the genial William—has gone to the forts to disburse coin, but will be back in a few days. His accomplished clerk, Mr. Otto Becker, was made the happy father of a daughter Jan. 9. To use an unfamiliar expression, "mother and daughter are doing well." General D. S. Stanley, with a large party, left on a hunting expedition yesterday and will return Saturday. The General is a successful hunter, so our fond anticipations of game in abundance are likely to be realized. A small fire in an out-house here on Jan. 19 caused some excitement, but the flames were promptly extinguished. A detail has been sent out to procure good forest trees to plant at Department and post in place of hundreds of China trees destroyed by the storm last August. Another detail is hard at work building target ranges for practice. So you see time does not hang heavy

on our hands. I say "our," although I personally manage to evade all this physical exertion and confine myself strictly to mental labor. It is very fatiguing. The weather is at present delightful. A hop took place on Tuesday, and like its predecessors was much enjoyed. Having just recovered from a severe attack of "cacothese scribendi" I am this time necessarily brief.

PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

The cavalry as well as the infantry composing this garrison is under shelter at last, after being stationed here since August 20, and having experienced the coldest portion of the winter in tents. The hospital alone is without shelter, the sick still remaining in tents, but fortunately the command is in an unusually healthy condition.

The reason why no hospital has, as yet, been erected lies mainly in the slow process of making an allotment, a notification of such "appropriation" reached Fort Du Chesne on Christmas Day, and, of course, it takes that long again to build it.

"To be happy, thou shouldst be patient." On Jan. 9, the second grave was dug at Fort Du Chesne for Pvt. William H. Dyke, Co. B, 21st Inf., who was found "frozen" about two miles east of camp on the road to Ashley; his third enlistment would have expired on Feb. 10 had he lived. The first victim of our graveyard was Pvt. Murphy, of the same company, who found his death during the explosion of a steam boiler at the Utah Agency sawmill on Nov. 22 last, and Dyke, who had taken his place, believed that the same fate awaited him, asked to be relieved, which was granted on Jan. 8, and the day following he froze to death.

Gen. Hatch, our post commandant, is still on the "rush" from reveille till dark, and if it were not for the many difficulties to be encountered in the line of material, etc., it is believed that Fort Du Chesne would have been built by this time.

The first "fire" at this post selected its victim in the form of Major Bontren's kitchen on Jan. 11.

Dr. R. H. Benham owns the finest pair of trotting horses in Utah Territory.

Mrs. Lieut. Bailey is expected to go East on a visit for several months until quarters are finished.

MERCURIUS VIVUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT VERDE, A. T.

JANUARY 17, 1887.

LAST Saturday evening Jan. 15, the quarters of Maj. C. B. McLellan, commanding officer at Fort Verde, presented a scene of unusual brightness and gaiety, the occasion being a reception given by Mrs. McLellan in honor of Mrs. Weston, of Fort Apache. The rooms were tastefully arranged for card playing, while the sweet strains of the Verde string band were heard from an adjoining hall, which was so filled by the younger guests, and those inclined to dancing. A bountiful and delicious supper was served, and all agreed in saying that it was the most delightful entertainment ever given at Verde. The toilets of the ladies were exquisite. Among the number present were Mrs. O. H. Mackroth, of Minneapolis, a sister of Mrs. McLellan; Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. Leonard Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Hargis, Dr. and Mrs. Meares, Lieut. Smith and Noyes, and Mr. Dan. Robinson, one of the cattle kings of Arizona.

As the "woo sma" hours of Sunday morning approached all bade adieu to the gallant major and voted their praises for the hospitable manner in which he had entertained.

VERDE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H.

THE members of the Fort Columbus Social Club gave a very enjoyable affair on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, 1887, to their lady friends, it being the first of the series of the season. It was a perfect success. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the supper was all that could be asked for. Many of the officers of the Island honored us with a visit in the early part of the evening. Dancing continued all night until that great gun behind Castle Williams warned the boys that it was time for them to return to their daily routine of duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

JANUARY 18.

1887 has thus far been unusually gay here. New Year's Day was quite generally observed by the usual calling, both at the agency and post. In the evening Captain and Mrs. Read gave a dancing party at the post hall, after which an elaborate supper was served to their guests at their pleasant quarters.

Early in the month the Fort Yates minstrel troupe gave their first entertainment, which was a success. We look for another soon.

On Tuesday of last week Lieut. and Mrs. Heistand gave a pleasant card party, at which Mrs. De Rudio and Captain Glibreath carried off the prizes at "Newmarket" and all voted the occasion one of the pleasantest of the season.

There have been the usual dinner parties, including one given by Major and Mrs. Page, and one given by Dr. and Mrs. Spencer during the past week, but the weather has now settled down to such a degree of cold, will soon have to think of nothing but how to keep warm.

Our Post Surgeon, Asst. Surg. Spencer, gave on Saturday last the first of the course of lectures directed by the Secretary of War to be given at military posts, and the comments we have heard upon it are very complimentary. Dr. Spencer is an agreeable and pleasant speaker, and his lecture showed care and study, and was both interesting and instructive.

The coasting is fine, and our enterprising Quartermaster, Lieut. Heistand, has constructed a skating rink, which affords much pleasure.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 22 says:

Gen. Baird was here this week en route to Fort Du Chesne, ... Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was in Omaha last evening. He is a cousin of the editor of this paper. The officers and ladies of the fort are planning a fancy dress or domino party for Jan. 25. ... Lieut. Moffatt has returned from Kansas City, bringing his wife and child. ... Lieut. Wm. M. Wright, who has been enjoying a month's visit with relatives and friends in the East, has returned. ... Lieut. Pickering, with his wife and family, has returned from leave in excellent health. ... Lieut. Robt. E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., was to be married to Miss Gray-Braich at Trinity Church, San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1887. ... At the invitation of Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., the entire garrison on Wednesday took part in a domino party. After three hours' enjoyment the party dispersed with kindly recollections of the pleasant evening. ... The surprising energy shown by General and Mrs. Wheaton in promoting the sociability and leading the gaiety of the garrison on the occasion of the progressive euchre party which commemorated their china wedding, surpassed, if possible, their previous efforts. Among the ladies the following prizes were taken: Miss Earle, a beautiful cabinet photo case; Mrs. Mallory, a handsome fire-screen made in the shape of a fan. The booty prizes were: Mrs. Turner, an egg-beater, and Miss Ketchum, a bottle of catsup. Among the gentlemen: Dr. Brown, an elegant pen wiper; Capt. Clark, an ornamental card case; and the boobies were Dr. Haskins, who received a rotary tambourine, and Capt. Clark, a tambourine on

which was written, "Something you can beat." The following participated: Col. and Mrs. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Major and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Keller, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Ebert, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Mallory, Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson, Messadmes Thomas, of Philadelphia; Miller, Brayton, and Dempsey, Messes Burns, Dempsey, Ketchum, Earl, and Miller, Capt. Dempsey, Haines, Udo, Clark, Lieut. Kinzie, Rowell, and Wilson.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

The Vancouver Independent of Jan. 12 says:

Lieut. H. M. Dombaur, U. S. N., passed through Portland this week en route from Alaska station to the East. Lieut. C. P. Roe, 2d Cav., who has been in New York nearly a year settling the affairs of his father's estate, will return with his family to Ft. Walla Walla in a few days. Gen. Thos. Duncan, U. S. A., retired, who died at Washington, Jan. 7, was the father of Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., well known in this Department. His estate will make Lieut. Duncan one of the wealthiest men in the Army. The masquerade party given by Col. and Mrs. Recuse at the Garrison hall last Wednesday evening was a brilliant social success and was much enjoyed. Gen. John Gibbon makes a square bit in his annual report when referring to the anti-Chinese riots and troubles. He says: "A low estimate of the sacred character of law, and the necessity for its rigid enforcement, furnishes the opportunity for the shiftless and improvident, largely composed of foreign elements, to attempt to dictate as to who shall and who shall not perform certain labor. The most objectionable feature of the transaction is that the very men who violate the law by forcing the Chinese from work are those who are themselves unwilling or incapable of performing it."

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Alta reports that the officers and ladies gave a delightful hop, Jan. 11, in the hop-room, which was handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion. The committee in charge was composed of Lieuts. Van Deusen, Bean, Faison, and Sturgis. Dancing was enjoyed until midnight, to the excellent music provided by the 1st U. S. Artillery Band, and light refreshments were served during the evening. Among those present were: Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Dr. Cochran, Dr. Walker, Lieut. Gilbert Cotton, Lieut. Runcle, Lieut. Winn, Lieut. Noble, Lieut. Towers, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Oyster, Lieut. William H. Bean, Lieut. Van Deusen, Lieut. Samson Faison, Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., and many others.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

The Brackett News, of Jan. 22, says:

Thursday evening of last week was the anniversary of the opening of the Good Templar Lodge of Fort Clark, and an enjoyable reunion was held, music, singing, supper, etc. The educational and religious interests of the post are in a most prosperous condition. There are five schools in successful operation in the garrison. Chaplain Merrill is a thorough worker, an eloquent speaker and a zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard. He has accomplished much good by his untiring efforts and is a favorite with all.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

The Excelsior of Jan. 22 says:

Lieut. Day is back again in his old quarters. The Niobrara Social Club will give a ball next week. Col. Bryant and family have returned from the coast. Major Stanton, Paymaster, paid off the nine companies here in three hours. This is considered very quick work. A german was given by the officers at the post at the post on Friday night. It was the most successful and enjoyable affair of the season. Lieut. Bingham was the leader of the german.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

The Excelsior of Jan. 22 says:

Gen. Dandy was here during the week. The Fort Sidney Social Club give a ball this evening. Lieut. Parke is the happy father of a bright, bouncing boy. Gen. Crook was here on Tuesday and a salute of eleven guns was fired in honor of his arrival.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Pvt. G. F. Hayes, Co. D, 14th Inf., for testifying falsely under oath before a Garrison Court-martial at Fort Cour d'Alene, has been dishonorably discharged and sent to the Oregon State Penitentiary for 18 months.

A CONGRESSMAN'S IDEA OF ARMY WEALTH.

A DEBATE arose in the House on Jan. 21 on the question of increasing the pension of the widow of the late Col. J. Hemphill Jones, U. S. Marine Corps, from \$30 to \$50. In the course of the debate Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky, who opposes this and all similar measures, said:

I read in one of the newspapers of this city not more than a week ago a statement that an officer of the Regular Army had purchased a few years ago property in this city more than \$300,000 in value. The question naturally arises in the mind of every man who is acquainted with the extravagant mode of living of the officers of the Army as to how it is they can afford to succeed in that line in accumulating more money than men of equal worth and intelligence can accumulate in the ordinary avocations of life.

Mr. Boutelle—I want to ask the gentleman if he understood from that statement that the officer in question had probably purchased that property from the savings of his emoluments as an Army officer?

Mr. Taulbee—I did not make any such statement as that, nor do I claim that that is the case; but I can clearly see how it would be possible, notwithstanding the fact that the actual salary of the officer may not have amounted to that sum during the whole term of his service. There are uses to which money may be put by which it may be increased, and there are means which may be resorted to other than the legitimate drawing of the salary from the Government (which I understand to be the principal occupation of the officers of the Regular Army) by which such amounts may be accumulated.

Mr. Boutelle—Then I understand the gentleman is reflecting upon the integrity of the officers of the Army?

Mr. Taulbee—Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not responsible for the gentleman's understanding. I do not think my language can be fairly construed as meaning anything of that kind. I would not reflect upon the character of any gentleman, especially a gentleman who is an officer of the Army. I have not been my custom to reflect upon the character of any gentleman.

Mr. Boutelle—Oh, Mr. Chairman, I had not the slightest idea that the gentleman intended anything of the kind; but his remark going out to the country—a remark made by a Representative upon the floor of the House—that an Army officer had invested \$300,000, taken in connection with the context, would certainly give the impression that we were paying very exorbitant compensation to the officers of our Army.

Now, my impression is that as a rule the Army officers are not investing \$300,000 in anything. My impression is that as a rule the officers of the Army and the officers of the Navy are notoriously a friend in front of me suggests the word—impecunious. They are not, as a rule, forebanded. The expenses incident to their duties and official position render it practically impossible for them to accumulate much money. Occasionally some of them may, as the fair sex are naturally fond of the military, make matrimonial alliances that render them able to invest in this lavish manner, but such cases are exceptional.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacao, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez, Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuviatas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the Galea, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived January 16, at Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Aden, Arabia, Jan. 26.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Falkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R. Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gills (in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1887.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGARELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 14.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter.

Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 17.

Commander Theo. F. Jewell, in a letter dated Singapore, Dec. 18, announces the arrival of the vessel at that place. During the first three days of the passage from Colombo to Ceylon, which took twelve days, fresh to stormy winds were experienced from N. W. to W. S. W., accompanied by a very heavy and irregular sea. The sea caused the ship to roll so deeply that on the 9th inst. she was brought by the wind and heave to for eight hours. During the remainder of the passage light, variable winds and calms prevailed. Target practice, with great guns and small arms, was had during the passage. Ten deep sea soundings were made. H. M. S. Satellite and Zephyr were found at anchor in these Roads. The heavy rolling of the ship caused more or less damage to the boats and carried away the cradle of the steam cutter. It also produced working in the coal bunkers. The piston rod of the air pump requires replacing, its casing having been cut through and become loose, and the boilers will require considerable overhauling, many small leaks having occurred during the passage. The vessel was consequently detained at Singapore for some days to effect necessary repairs. In exercising with torpedoes on the 14th inst., a premature explosion of an exercise torpedo, containing four and one half pounds of gun cotton, occurred before the torpedo was submerged. The fragments of the torpedo case flying on board caused the fatal wounding of Peter Hagele, 1st class apprentice; the serious injury of Wm. C. Hammond, 1st class apprentice, and the wounding of August Reitz, 1st class apprentice, and Richard F. Gerbreach, seaman apprentice, 2d class. Hagele died half an hour after his injury, and was buried at sea. The others will be transferred to the hospital at this place. With these exceptions the health of the officers and crew is good.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 23.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 23.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. Mc-

Glensay. Reported by cable to have sailed from Gibraltar, Spain, Jan. 15 for New York. Later advices state that she sailed from Madeira, Jan. 18.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 29.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portsmouth, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 2. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 2, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, New York River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiv- ing ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Norfolk Navy-yard Jan. 19 for Newport, R. I., to adjust her compasses. The Dolphin is to be assigned to the duty of deep sea soundings and surveying among the islands of the West Indies. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Jan. 28.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

On Saturday last 107 employees in the Ordnance Department of the Washington Yard, one-third of the force, were discharged on the order of Comdr. McCormick, Inspector of Ordnance.

The Coast Survey steamer Patterson, which has been laid up since last October at the Mare Island Navy-yard, is being overhauled and painted, to return to survey work on the Alaska coast early in the coming spring.

PLANS are being prepared by the Ordnance Bureau for the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation made for new buildings and tools in the Washington Ordnance Yard, and during the approaching building season many changes will be carried out in this Yard.

LIEUT. E. L. ZALINSKI, the inventor of the dynamite-throwing gun and the submarine torpedo boat, said yesterday that the torpedo boat would be towed to Cramp's ship yard on the Delaware, and there completed in a manner to make a practical engine of war of it. Plans have been completed for a pneumatic dynamite gun that will throw 1,000 pounds of the high-power explosives a distance of at least a mile with accuracy. It has not yet been determined to supply the submarine boat with one of these guns, however.—N. Y. Sun.

At the Shipping League meeting in Washington last week among the delegates were two from the South who during the war were officers of the celebrated rebel cruiser Alabama. The delegates from Maine and New York were among those who suffered individually from the depredations of the Alabama. The Northern and Southern delegates met each other as fraternally as the Union and Confederate officers do one another in Congress, and congratulated each other that they were now a unit in their views as to the best method of reviving American shipbuilding.

The rage for monster armor-clads, says an English paper, has spent itself, and unless naval designers suddenly agree upon a new type of ship, the Admiralty will concentrate their attention upon keeping our present warships in an efficient state, and upon developing mosquito fleets of gun and torpedo vessels, capable of high speed, of carrying powerful guns, and of making comparatively long sea-passages. This is the official programme, and special interest will attach to the torpedo boat of the future. Its improvement in its offensive and defensive capacities is the first consideration.

We are in receipt of a programme of an entertainment given by the popular amateurs of the West End Workingmen's Club, on board U. S. receiving-ship Wabash, Friday evening, Jan. 21, 1887, at 7.30 as follows: Overture, orchestra; Bones, Johnny Duffy, Ed. McGuire, Johnny Mahan, Billy Corcoran; Tambos, Billy Whitney, Johnny Connor, Johnny Bennett, Billy Mullally, Frank E. Gillis, interlocutor. First Edition Premiers—Johnny Duffy, Bones, Billy Whitney, Tambos; Opening Chorus, Company; "Goodbye, My Honey, I'm gone," Billy Whitney; "Let me hear thy voice again," Frank Scott; "Just to pay our respects to McGuire," Johnny Duffy; "One by One," D. H. McCarthy, Second Edition Premiers—Ed. McGuire, Bones, Johnny Connor, Tambos; "Cawn't do it, you know," Ed. McGuire; "My Sailor Boy's Return," Henry McCurdy; "Topical Ditty," Johnny Connor; "Sally in our Alley," J. J. Nolan. Popular Quartette—Club Swinging, Henry Von Emden; The only, the inimitable Billy Whitney, in his speech entitled "Woman's Rights," Jig Dancing, J. A. Ahern; Southern Specialties, Messrs. Hennessey and Murphy.

The Navy Department has ordered the discontinuance of work on the *Intrepid*, which has been undergoing repairs at the New York Navy yard.

The French gunboat *Le Bouter*, Capt. Borel, arrived at Key West from Havana, Jan. 25, and sailed Jan. 26 for New Orleans, visiting Pensacola and Mobile en route. She will arrive at New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras, Feb. 22.

The amended specifications for the machinery of Gunboat No. 1 were handed to the Secretary of the Navy by the Engineer-in-Chief on Wednesday. The contract papers for the construction of the vessel will be put in shape without delay.

A HANDSOME model of the 1,700-ton gunboat (No. 1) has just been completed in the Chief Constructor's workshop at the Navy Department. It will decorate the walls of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, along with the models of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin*, until the session closes, when all of them will probably be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

The *Atlanta* will be ready for her third trial trip during the last week of February. Her armament is now being put on board. The guns for the *Boston* are nearly finished and will probably be put in place before her trial trip. The 10-inch guns in course of construction at the Washington Navy-yard are being smooth-bored. These guns were destined for the *Miantonomoh*, but it is probable that they will be placed on one of the new vessels.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has refused to change the name of Cruiser No. 2 from *Charleston* to *San Francisco*, although repeatedly urged to do so by the California delegation in Congress. It is said that he is afraid of offending the Southern people, and especially those of South Carolina, if he makes the change. Irving M. Scott has left Washington for Birmingham, Alabama, where he will contract for a great part of the steel to be used in the vessel.—*San Francisco Report*.

A good many years ago it used to be said in the Navy that if the engines of the *Iroquois* were started and her helm lashed amidships, she would "fetch up" in a Chinese port, so often had that vessel been on that station. Nowadays, however, it is quite as certain that under like circumstances she would head for Tulehuano Bay or Valparaiso. During the present commission of the *Iroquois*, beginning April 9, 1882, she has been a persistent and favorite cruiser on the coasts of Peru and Chili. Her withdrawal from active service will be a sad event for the South Pacific Station.

THERE is every prospect that the projectors of the Nicaragua Canal will find it a very up-hill piece of work to excite the necessary financial interest in the scheme to carry it to a successful issue, although the ability, persistency and enthusiasm of those immediately interested will accomplish wonders if perseveringly adhered to. In this connection it is worthy of note that the force of laborers on the Panama Canal is being augmented for the purpose of taking full advantage of the dry season (that is, dry for Panama), now just opening, in the work at the deep cut of Culebra. It is the desire to push work on this section so that it may keep pace with those where the work is not so hard.

A DESPATCH from Boston says: There is a movement on foot to head off an order of Secretary Whitney converting the Charlestown Navy-yard into an equipment station, and it has created considerable stir among the politicians and business men of Boston's Bunker Hill district. It is proposed to defeat the plan if possible through influence upon members of Congress. By turning the yard into a bureau of equipment, they claim that there would be employed about 200 or 300 men, a matter of small moment to say. There is a great deal of valuable machinery in the construction and steam engineering departments, and it is feared that this will be shipped off to New York, where it is proposed to do the bulk of the work in these departments. This is another source of grief to the dweller beneath the shadow of the tall monument. This machinery may be of no use where it is, but it is a great comfort to the average citizen to know that it is there. The opposition which has developed to the Secretary's plans will probably result in the appointment of a commission from the Boston City Council to go to Washington and plead on behalf of the stricken Navy-yard. It is stated at the Navy Department that it is not the intention of the Secretary to transfer any material or work from the Boston Navy-yard to the New York Navy-yard. While it will become the factory of the Equipment Bureau, the organization of the Boston yard will be in no way changed. The rumor that a large quantity of material and many tools are about to be sent to the New York yard is denied by Commodore Schley, chief of the Equipment Bureau.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 21.—Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson to duty as inspector of the machinery being built for the Government at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

JAN. 22.—Lieutenant Webster Doty, to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

JAN. 24.—Cadet Engineer John C. Leonard, to the *Atlanta*.

Lieutenant N. J. K. Patch, to the Boston Navy-yard.

JAN. 25.—Carpenter H. Rigby, to special duty at Washington under Commander Evans.

Carpenter T. P. Smith, to special duty at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Carpenter Osgood H. Hilton, to special duty at San Francisco, February 8.

Ensign James B. Cahoon, from the Minnesota to the Dolphin.

Paymaster G. H. Read, from the Naval Clothing Factory, New York, and ordered to report to the General Storekeeper, Navy-yard, New York.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Detached.

JAN. 21.—Lieutenant W. McLean, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Despatch.

Lieutenant J. H. Sears, from the Naval Observ-

atory, and ordered to the nautical school-ship St. Mary's.

Ensign Houston Eldredge, from the branch Hydrographic Office, New York, and ordered to the Despatch.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from duty at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to Navy-yard, League Island.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas Perry, as Light House Inspector, 14th District, February 15th, and ordered to special duty connected with the Boston.

JAN. 22.—Lieutenant F. H. Lefavor from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Yantic.

Lieutenant F. J. Milligan, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to duty as recorder to the board of which Commander R. D. Evans is senior officer.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, from the Fish Hawk, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineer Robert B. Higgins, from the Atlanta, and ordered to the Fish Hawk.

Retired.

JAN. 25.—Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley.

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 25.—2d Lieutenant William H. Stayton, leave for two weeks, after which he is ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

JAN. 26.—Captain R. L. Meade, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and granted sick leave for three months.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 28, 1887.

The cadets' hop on Saturday night was generally attended by the officers and cadets, and by the society people of Annapolis. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Governor Lloyd, of Annapolis; Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, Commander Harrington and Miss Harrington. The following married officers accompanied by their wives were present: Commander Schouler, Lieutenants Tilley, Porter, Gheen, Doyle, Nicholson, Boush, Smith, and Fullam. The visitors were Miss Snowden, of New York; Miss Murphy, of Baltimore; Mrs. Commodore Penham, and Miss Seaman, of Staten Island; Miss Wilson, of Frederick City, Md.; the Misses Claytor, of West River, Md., and the Misses Murray, Beck, and McGruder, of Annapolis.

The junior officers were represented by Ensigns Gill, Lloyd, Holcomb, Atwater, Morgan, Muir, Knapp, Knapp; by Assistant Engineers Schell and Gow, and by Surgeons Percy and Biddle.

The usual number of cadets of the first and second classes were present.

This being semi-annual week, the usual routine is broken and only two study calls are sounded in the morning, one at 8 A. M., calling to examinations, and one at 10.35 A. M., giving the release from the first half.

Previously the semi-annual examinations were between the hours of 8 A. M., and 1 P. M., without a recess; this year the custom is changed. The examinations now consist of two parts with a recess of twenty minutes between them. There is no regular formation for the second half, but cadets are supposed to be back in their respective examination rooms at 10.40 A. M. The questions are divided into two entirely distinct sets, comprising the work gone over during the term, and only one set of questions is given at a time. The answers and solutions to the first half of the examination must be handed in when a cadet leaves the room for the first time. Upon his return he receives the second set of questions, and his work during the second half must be confined to this second paper. The plan is received very favorably by the cadets and works very smoothly. The first class of cadets have four examinations in Mathematics, Gunnery, Seamanship, and Navigation. The second class has three, in Steam Engineering, Mathematics, Sound, Light, and Heat.

The third class have eight examinations, five in Mathematics, two in French, and one in English. Part of this class are also examined in an elective course, Spanish. It is but fair to say that these examinations are comparatively easy; the first term of the third class year is considered the easiest part of the four years' course. The fourth class has four examinations, two in Mathematics, one in English, and one in French.

This last month has enabled many cadets who were in a dangerous condition with respect to the coming examinations to place themselves out of danger. The months before the semi-annual and annual examinations have no examination upon the month's work, and the daily marks received at recitations represent the standing for these months. Just before the month begins a list of those who are likely to be found deficient for the term, together with the studies in which they have so far been unsatisfactory, is posted on the bulletin boards.

The first class had this term fourteen members who were "warned" that they must improve their standing or be dropped. Of these twelve were warned in one particular study, one in two studies, and one in three. The second class had nineteen on the list. Of these six are warned in one branch, nine in two, and four in three. The third class has twelve members, all of whom are warned in mathematics.

The fourth class has each year the largest list to present; this time they step to the front with thirty-three. Thirteen are warned in one study, eight in two studies, and twelve in three. Moreover, it is thought that five others will be dismissed for the offense commonly called "gouging." At a recitation in French these five cadets were found to have in their books copies of the sentences to be written that day. None of the excuses offered were accepted and they are confined to their rooms "until further orders." In the meantime no cadets will be permitted to visit them, except when on a tour of duty.

The wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Walker, head of Dept. of Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying, is very dangerously ill.

Cadet I. I. Murphy, of the second class, and Cadet T. L. Jenkins, of the fourth class, have been granted leave until June. It is thought that they will be turned back a class at that time.

Cadet Quibby, of the second class, and Johns, of the third class, have the measles.

Lt. John W. Danenhower has been relieved from

duty as officer in charge and is appointed secretary to the Naval Institute; Lieut. Todd, senior aid to the commandant, will take his place until the position is permanently filled by a new appointment.

Ensign A. C. Almy, on waiting orders, is in Annapolis. Miss Brooks, of Plainfield, N. J., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Almy. During the week the band plays each day in the gymnasium for impromptu hops.

RETIREMENTS, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|
| J. L. Broome | ..... | Mo. 8, 1886 | R. Wallach | ..... | Oct 5, '11 |
| T. Y. Field | ..... | Aug 17, '86 | W. S. Schenck | ..... | July 24, '12 |
| C. D. Hebb | ..... | July 10, '86 | G. R. Benson | ..... | Mo. 21, '13 |
| C. G. McCawley | ..... | Jan 29, '86 | O. C. Berryman | ..... | Mo. 23, '13 |
| A. S. Nicholson | ..... | Nov 5, '86 | T. Bates | ..... | July 18, '13 |
| G. W. Collier | ..... | Sept 12, '86 | R. D. Wainwright | ..... | Aug 23, '13 |
| McL. Tilton | ..... | Sept 26, 1900 | B. R. Russell | ..... | Oct 12, '13 |
| E. P. Meeker | ..... | June 20, '01 | S. W. Quackenbush | ..... | Nov 8, '13 |
| G. P. Houston | ..... | Sept 12, '01 | L. J. Gulick | ..... | Dec 31, '13 |
| R. S. Collum | ..... | Sept 23, '01 | F. S. C. Murphy | ..... | July 7, '14 |
| H. B. Lowry | ..... | Nov 10, '01 | W. P. Spicer | ..... | Jan 10, '14 |
| H. A. Bartlett | ..... | Aug 19, '02 | J. Nicholson | ..... | Nov 19, '16 |
| W. R. Brown | ..... | Aug 20, '02 | L. C. Webster | ..... | April 13, '17 |
| J. H. Higbee | ..... | Sept 11, '02 | H. Whiting | ..... | July 16, '17 |
| R. L. Meade | ..... | May 5, '03 | R. Dickens | ..... | July 27, '17 |
| C. Heywood | ..... | Oct 3, '03 | W. P. Biddle | ..... | Dec 17, '17 |
| P. C. Pope | ..... | Feb 28, '04 | W. G. Turner | ..... | Sept 5, '18 |
| D. B. Manak | ..... | June 23, '04 | T. N. Wood | ..... | Sept 11, '18 |
| W. B. Remy | ..... | Nov 18, '04 | J. A. Turner | ..... | Sept 20, '20 |
| R. W. Huntington | ..... | Dec 3, '04 | L. W. T. Waller | ..... | Sept 20, '20 |
| G. C. Reid | ..... | Dec 15, '04 | F. L. Denny | ..... | July 20, '21 |
| A. S. Taylor | ..... | Sept 5, '05 | C. Mercer | ..... | Dec 5, '21 |
| C. F. Williams | ..... | Jan 27, '06 | S. L. Jackson | ..... | Nov 5, '22 |
| L. E. Fagan | ..... | April 16, '06 | H. K. Gilman | ..... | May 1, '23 |
| W. S. Muse | ..... | Nov 7, '06 | T. G. Fillette | ..... | July 23, '23 |
| H. C. Cochran | ..... | Nov 7, '06 | A. Doyen | ..... | Sept 2, '23 |
| J. Forney | ..... | Jan 17, '07 | C. H. Lauchheimer | ..... | Sept 23, '23 |
| F. H. Harrington | ..... | June 2, '07 | H. C. Hain | ..... | Nov 10, '23 |
| J. M. T. Young | ..... | June 10, '07 | G. Barnett | ..... | Dec 9, '23 |
| E. R. Robinson | ..... | June 19, '07 | J. E. Mahoney | ..... | Dec 15, '23 |
| M. C. Goodrich | ..... | Nov 9, '07 | H. K. White | ..... | Jan 25, '24 |
| L. H. Washburn | ..... | June 18, '08 | J. H. Pendleton | ..... | June 2, '24 |
| H. H. Coston | ..... | Sept 11, '08 | A. H. Clarke | ..... | Aug 20, '24 |
| S. H. Gibson | ..... | Dec 15, '08 | L. Karmany | ..... | Sept 23, '24 |
| G. C. Goodloe | ..... | Jan 31, '09 | T. C. Prince | ..... | Sept 23, '24 |
| H. G. Ellsworth | ..... | June 13, '09 | C. M. Perkins | ..... | Oct 8, '24 |
| A. C. Kelton | ..... | June 24, '10 | F. J. Moses | ..... | Nov 24, '24 |
| C. P. Porter | ..... | Sept 13, '10 | F. E. Sutton | ..... | Dec 29, '24 |
| H. C. Fisher | ..... | Oct 27, '10 | W. H. Stayton | ..... | Mo. 23, '25 |
| G. F. Elliott | ..... | Nov 20, '10 | J. G. McWhorter | ..... | June 17, '26 |
| S. Mercer | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | July 10, '11 |

REVENUE MARINE.

Cyrus B. Fenzar, who was last week confirmed as 3d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine, is a resident of Connecticut, and James H. Brown, confirmed the same day, a resident of D. Columbia.

THE GREAT UNINVITED.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "I have heard a number of funny stories about the freaks of the uninvited. At one of Mrs. Whitney's card receptions last winter she noticed a group of strangers, supposed ladies, accompanied by a male personage, go up the stairs to the dressing room. Mrs. Whitney prepared to greet them on their return, as they were among the last of the arrivals. But when these strangers descended they rushed through to the ball room, avoiding Mrs. Whitney, and concealing themselves as soon as possible in the general crowd, showing that they were not invited guests. Up to that time they had not been suspected, and if they had had the effrontery to go through the regular form of presenting themselves to the hostess of the evening, they would have doubtless passed unsuspected. At the large receptions of prominent officials many people are invited whose faces are unfamiliar or even unknown to the host and hostess. It is said that Mr. Evans, when he was Secretary of State, stopped giving card receptions on account of the way his hospitality was abused. At one particular reception he had provided refreshments in great abundance for the entire number of people invited. During this reception the refreshments gave out at a very early hour, showing the presence of as large a number of uninvited guests as those invited. It is said that this was the reason why Mr. Evans stopped giving receptions, although this is probably not the true reason."

THE engagement is announced, says the Vancouver Independent, of Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., inspector of rifle practice, to Miss Susan Whalley, daughter of Judge Whalley, of Portland, Ore., one of the fairest and most accomplished ladies of that city.

BOSTON CORBETT, the man who shot Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is said now to be an assistant doorkeeper in the Kansas Legislature, is very poor, and living in a dugout. Why, being assistant doorkeeper to a legislature, he should live in a dugout, is not very obvious.

THE discovery is said to have been made that the fine, large gold medal given to Gen. Grant for distinguished services in the Mexican War, which is among the medals placed in the National Museum, is bogus. All the Grant medals have been weighed by the Smithsonian savants to test their value. The Mexican medal has a specific gravity of only seven, when it should weigh about sixteen. It isn't worth as much as copper even, which weighs nine.

A NASHVILLE paper says: "While we are listening to so much rant and cant about the 'new South,' by all means let us have a new North." This evidence of progressiveness, certainly. Twenty-five years ago a Southern editor didn't want a North of any kind.—*Norristown Herald*.

OF the 403 men who make up Congress, only 283 are connected with churches, remarks the Advertiser. A great responsibility has been lifted from the churches.—*Lynn Bee*. If this refers to the Churches who publish the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Bee is respectfully informed that they have never assumed any responsibility for Congress, nor do they propose to do so.

COMMANDING OFFICER. "Bring your company up." Captain (just taken back into the Army.) "Well, I'll go and talk to the boys and see if they'll come." "Great stars! Where have you been since you left the Army?" "Been commanding a regiment of militia."—*Omaha World*.

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ARMYNAVY.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

IN connection with the proposition to subject the
officers of our Army to examination for promotion,
a correspondent favors us with a translation from
the "Revue Militaire de l'Etranger," describing the
adoption of their system in the Army of Austro Hun-
gary. The first attempt in this direction was made
by the Austrian War Minister, General Kuhn, after
the war of 1866. His chief difficulty was in deal-
ing with the officers of the old régime who were un-
equal to the requirements of modern war, and over
whom the well instructed graduates of the Military
Academy would have what was considered an
unfair advantage. It would scarcely do to refuse to
meritorious officers promotion fairly won, and which
they had been led to expect, and to meet this difficulty
the Minister conceived the idea of organizing a spe-
cial course of instruction for this class, to be open,
and its advantages accorded, to all captains who
desired to pursue it. While in no sense obligatory,
the final examinations had to be passed before a
field officer's commission could be given to the ap-
plicant; the course was therefore temporary, and

would cease when the class for which it was created
should disappear by promotion or otherwise. The
course for infantry officers was opened in Novem-
ber, 1870, and comprised the tactics of the three
arms, the elements of strategy, topography and for-
tification, and several other branches of military
art. Practical command was given to the officers
during the regular fall manoeuvres, and a compul-
sory attendance at the firing school of Brück for a
limited time enjoined.

Similar courses were instituted for the other arms,
with the addition of the compulsory study of equi-
tation for cavalry officers and the fabrication of
arms and special firing for artillery officers. The
establishment of rules governing promotions fol-
lowed soon after. These required of captains as-
piring to promotion a theoretical examination, only
those having the highest certificates from the mili-
tary regular schools being excepted. The examina-
tion took place before a general officer of high rank
and the professors of the course the applicant had
pursued. The conditions for advancement by selec-
tion comprehended both theoretical and practical
examinations, which the candidate must pass suc-
cessfully. Two classes were made in these examina-
tions, one for general excellence in all the required
subjects and the other for special experts. The
number of vacancies reserved for promotion by
selection was one-fourth of those occurring in the
grade of major in the arm of the applicant; can-
didates to be taken from the upper half of the lineal
list of captains. Staff service was held entirely
open to details from the line, but such details were
confined chiefly to the successful candidates of this
special examination.

This system naturally had its opponents, and
when General Kuhn left the ministry an attempt
was made to overthrow it. Doleful pictures were
drawn of gray-headed veterans, wearing the decora-
tions won on the field of battle, receding to young
officers who had never heard a hostile shot fired,
and the opposition was especially vigorous from
officers of the higher ranks. The system seems,
however, to have approved itself to the judgment
of the military authorities, for a recent imperial
order, while modifying the system somewhat, estab-
lishes the principle of professional examination as
essential to promotion.

Our correspondent suggests that we may find in
the Austrian experience a hint for our own guidance,
in case we should decide to extend the plan of pro-
fessional examination to other branches of the
Service besides those of engineering and ordnance.
It is assumed that our older officers would be unable
to meet the requirements of such an examination
without considerable study; are they to be barred
out? The most ambitious lieutenant would hardly
presume to say so. The spheres of the line and
field officers are so distinct and separate that an
examination for a lieutenant can hardly be urged
as sufficient for a commission as a field officer
thirty-five or more years later. Because an officer
can passably perform the duties required in a com-
pany, is it a necessary consequence that after thirty
years of such duty he is fitted to command troops
in larger numbers and exercise a knowledge of the
three arms intelligently? The graduates of the
Military Academy are undoubtedly, on their gradu-
ation, as able a set of young officers as ever entered
any service, yet how many of them make the
slightest pretence of continuing their studies? The
officers who earned their commissions on the battle-
field are most of them now in the same state of pro-
fessional attainment as they were twenty years ago.
What opportunity have our officers had since the
war or do they have now to fit them for high com-
mands? What occasion is given them for that
practical exercise of their profession, which is essen-
tial if we are to escape future disaster and disgrace?
No army in the world has better material than ours,
but the knowledge of military science is not ac-
quired by intuition; the art of war advances, and
our officers must advance with it if they would
keep abreast of its requirements. The principle of
examination for promotion seems destined to adop-
tion sooner or later, and the organization of our
Service should be adjusted to meet its requirements.
It prevails everywhere else; even our Army is
subject to it in a measure, and the soundness of the
principle upon which it is based can hardly be ques-

tioned. Few officers will dispute that it would be of great service to our Army, if properly applied.

EDUCATION IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that two of the officers of our Army on the retired list should, without previous understanding or concert of action, have directed attacks nearly simultaneously against our system of public education. The criticisms of one, General J. B. Fry, were addressed to an audience called together by the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island; those of ex-Surgeon-General Hammond were presented before that club of fashionable philosophers, or philosophic fashionables, known as the "Nineteenth Century," which is not to be confounded with the entirely different organization known as the "Century."

Dr. Hammond's strictures were those of an expert in mental diseases, and were directed against the forcing process of which children are made the victims, more especially in the private schools—as he took occasion to explain, after listening to a most effective reply by Miss Mary E. Tate, principal of one of the New York public schools. The introduction of this lady to the discussion gave it piquancy, for she was not only attractive in person, but an exceptionally bright woman, and had that complete understanding of her subject which results from an unbroken connection with the New York public schools since she was eight years of age; first as pupil in the several grades, next as teacher, and advancing gradually to the head of one of the large schools of the city. General Fry was, unknown to her, one of her audience, and she did not spare him, though the womanly adroitness and refinement of speech she showed in answering his criticisms must have made the General happy in the thought that he was part of the occasion for so charming an exhibition of feminine tact and wit.

The address of Dr. Hammond, which preceded that of Miss Tate, was, however, the one to which her reply was immediately addressed, and she certainly made it clear that in the public schools, of New York city at least, children are not unduly driven. The law does not permit pupils in the lower grades to be loaded with tasks to be learned out of school. It did appear, however, that parents would sometimes insist upon their children being promoted to classes for which they were not yet prepared. In criticising the public schools General Fry stated candidly that while his convictions were strong and earnest he did not claim to be fully informed. As to this Miss Tate seemed to be in entire agreement with him, for she said that she did not believe that he had seen anything more than the outside walls of a public school.

But this defence of the public school did not extend beyond her experience in New York, and General Fry's criticisms applied to the general system of public instruction throughout the country. His argument was that the elementary education was a matter for the individual and not for the Government. The public school system, he contended, was not only wrong in principle but vicious in practice; we are taxing the memory and stuffing the mind of the pupil with facts and forms instead of reaching the higher purposes of ascertaining, developing, and training the natural capacity. In other words substituting for education a system of cramming, and by making education a matter of paternal government relieving the individual from necessary stimulus to personal exertion, putting a premium upon indifference and torpor. "The good things of life should be earned," said Gen. Fry. "to be appreciated. Charity, when carried too far or ill-judged in its objects, defeats its own end and promotes the evils it aims to relieve." Passing to the immediate question, "Should the compulsory system be introduced into the Army and enforced among our enlisted men?" General Fry said: "Holding as I do, that general education is not a function of our Government, and that all enterprises which properly belong to the individual must fail when assumed by the State, the conclusion is inevitable that the system should be abolished." Whatever may be thought of General Fry's conclusion, the importance of the discussion he has started cannot be over-estimated, and we hope it will not be closed until the real value of our present system of public and private instruction is put to the proof.

Knowledge is extending itself into so many different fields that there is always a danger of over-doing the matter by loading the youthful minds with facts. Physical growth is not measured by the amount that goes into the stomach, but by what is absorbed into the system, in answer to the demands that physical activity makes upon the supplies furnished through the stomach. The accumulations in the memory have a similar relation to mental growth and if we overload it the result is mental inaction and torpor, instead of healthy activity and growth.

CAST-IRON GUNS AND MORTARS.

WHEN the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was submitted in the Senate on Tuesday, Senator HAWLEY took occasion to make inquiry concerning the status of the Fortification bill, and was answered by Senator DAWES, Chairman of the Senate Conference Committee on the measure, as follows:

The committee of conference held two or three meetings during the first session of Congress and were unable to agree. They made report to their respective Houses, and their reports were accepted and a new committee appointed, which held meetings with the same result and made the same report. The committee was appointed at the close of the last session. Immediately upon the assembling of this session the committee were called together and have had several meetings without being able as yet to agree. Whether it is proper to state what difficulties are found to exist in the committee of conference I am not certain. I have no objection to stating what the difficulties are, if it is a proper matter for disclosure here. There is some prospect that in some shape there may be an early agreement. The conference have been interrupted by the absence of two of the members of the committee of conference on the part of the House, one of them having been called home to Alabama by telegraph on account of sickness in his family. As soon as the conferees can be got together again it is the intention of the committee to make further effort, with what result no one can tell. The difficulties seem to be of a technical nature. The difference in the conference committee is between doing substantially nothing and appropriating \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 to begin the work of coast defenses. No one can need in this body to have his attention called to the necessity and importance of beginning that work. There seems to be a lack of confidence on the part of some of the members of the committee in those who would execute the law under existing administration. I think if the committee of conference could be induced to establish a new bureau for the purpose of executing the law a good deal of the difficulty could be got over. Whether they will be able to agree to that and report to their two Houses for sanction I am not able to say.

So it would appear that the conferees have not yet agreed upon the terms of a Fortification bill, and we observe that there is also a difference of opinion as to how far the Ordnance Bureau should control the appropriation when made. But we presume the most difficult questions before the Committee are just how far to discriminate in favor of steel as a material for guns, how best provide for "the development of our steel industries," what kind of steel ought to be procured, and at what rate and at what price we are likely to procure the guns. These are important questions, of a more or less technical character, and we think the Committee will have to make up its mind to trust to our Engineer and Ordnance bureaus to a certain degree in the matter, and to considerable delay.

In the meantime, however, our attention is challenged by the admirable performance of cast-iron guns and mortars at Sandy Hook; and Mr. Wm. P. HUNT—whose experience and long study of the question and honest patriotism entitles his opinion to be gauged by a higher standard than that of an interested manufacturer—claims that the public interest demand that we shall not wait for the uncertain and long-delayed development of our steel plants and the settlement of disputes in relation thereto, but proceed at once to equip our forts with heavy cast-iron guns and mortars. When Mr. HUNT and Captain BUTLER and the late Colonel LAIDLEY were urging in these columns and before those appointed to consider the subject, the fair and crucial test of American "gun iron" under the improved conditions of modern construction and service, they claimed that if a gun of 12 inches calibre should be proved capable of enduring a reasonable number of rounds with charges of 150 pounds of powder and projectiles under 700 pounds, we had abundant need of such guns, as they would be capable of penetrating 12 inches of iron armor, and therefore be available for many important positions in any system of harbor defence. The only two ordnance officers in the Getty Board also expressed faith in the wisdom of such a trial. The 12-inch breech-loading gun at Sandy Hook has certainly more than justified the wisdom of its trial, having endured, without other injury than the scoring of the bore common to all large guns, over 100 rounds with 265 pounds of powder and projectiles of 800 pounds, giving velocities of over 1,700 feet per second, which is equivalent to a penetra-

tion of 20 inches of iron at a mile. This is a very significant fact when viewed in connection with Sir E. J. REED's exhibit of the iron-clad fleet of France in the January number of "Harpers' Magazine." An inspection of this article will show that there are few vessels in either the French or English navies which could withstand the fire of this Sandy Hook gun. Even the two vessels with 22-inch armor have that only in a belt at the water-line, the guns being protected by only 12-inch plates.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

ON Monday the Senate passed an act authorizing the President whenever he is satisfied that American vessels are denied their treaty rights in Canadian waters "in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny vessels, their masters and crew, of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports, or places of or within the United States (with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies as to the President shall seem proper), whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions on such destined voyage or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage elsewhere; and also to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States."

The act further declares the forfeiture of vessels and goods coming in or being within our waters in violation of the President's proclamation, and provides that "every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

The resolution was passed by a practically unanimous vote, only one Senator voting against it, Mr. RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, and he—to judge from the official report of his remarks and the statements in the daily papers—was in a somewhat confused condition of mind, interjecting here and there into the debate irrelevant remarks, to which his fellow Senators paid no attention. His opinion on the general question, so far as he had any, may be inferred from his answer to the call of his name on a question of amendment preliminary to the final vote: "I am paired with the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HARRIS). I am not apprised as to how he would vote on these matters. I am only apprised as to what I should do if I were not paired, which is to cast every vote I can against Great Britain." In the debate on the bill Mr. INGALLS said:

The differences between the United States, Her Majesty's Government, and the Dominion of Canada, touching the fisheries, must ultimately be settled by negotiations or by war. This measure proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations is distinctly, as I understand, one of retaliation. It is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a fish for a fish, an insult for an insult, and a wrong for a wrong. England has always been the ruffian, the coward, and the bully among the nations of the earth; insolent to the weak, arrogant to the feeble, cringing and obsequious to the strong, her history for centuries has been a record of crimes against the human race. England bears no good will to this country. The memory of defeat in two wars rankles. I have no doubt in the breasts of Englishmen. When I say that Great Britain is not friendly to America, I mean that the ruling classes are not, and that they have never been. Their course toward us has uniformly been one of supercilious insolence and of outrage. They cheated the South with false hopes of recognition, and they outraged the North by violating the rights of neutrality. Their action in the treaty of Washington was controlled solely by a fear of the consequences to their own commerce in the next war in which they might be engaged, if they permitted the precedent that they had established to stand undenied.

I believe that there is no special reciprocity and good will on the part of America towards England. There are few Americans who do not regret Waterloo. There are few Americans who do not recognize the fact that the conduct of Great Britain towards this country has been characterized by jealousy and malevolence from the beginning of our national existence, and that she is our only enemy among the powers of the earth.

If I read these transactions aright, there is no desire on the part of Great Britain to secure a peaceful solution, a pacific interpretation of the doubtful provisions of the treaty of 1818, but a deliberate design to so far foment the irritation, the discontent that exists between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada as to prevent the pacific political affiliations of those two powers in the immediate future, which would be inevitable if it were left to the operation of the natural laws of politics, of trade, and of society.

Mr. FRYE described in detail the outrages upon American fishing vessels, of which complaint is made, and said:

I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the fact that out of all the cases hitherto reported by the Secretary of State to the British authorities, out of all the cases reported to the Secretary of State, out of all the cases that have come to my attention—and many have—there never has been but one in which there was a suspicion, or a ground for suspicion, that the American vessel was violating the treaty of 1818, and intended to fish, or had fished, within the 3-mile shore line. The *Highland Light* is the only one. She paid the penalty by her death as an American fishing vessel, and she caught enough for the crew's breakfast. That is the only case in all the written history of the last year.

THE transfer of the U. S. Signal Service to one of the Civil branches of the Government may be considered a foregone conclusion. Whether the change be authorized this session or next, or whether the Interior Department, Treasury Department or Agricultural Department will envelop the bureau, are questions yet to be determined. The prevailing sentiment seems to be in favor of placing the bureau under the proposed new Department of Agriculture and Labor. A measure for that purpose was introduced in the Senate by Mr. MORGAN on Tuesday. There is no doubt about the willingness of the Secretary of War and the other officials of the War Department to have the transfer made, and it can be authoritatively stated that Congress will not be embarrassed in efforts to bring about the change, by the appointment of a successor to General HAZEN. The report made by the Lieutenant-General, and approved by the Secretary of War on the draft of a bill for a reorganization of the Signal Corps, which was submitted by General HAZEN just previous to his death, shows that the movement will have the full sympathy of the War Department. General SHERIDAN is unalterably opposed to the continuance of the Signal Service as a bureau and part of the regular military establishment. Instruction in military signalling can be continued better without it, and the telegraph lines supposed to be maintained by the Signal Service are really built by the troops—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the transportation and the Signal Service generally only a portion of the materials and a few experts in telegraphy to *superintend* the construction or repairs. General SHERIDAN says:

In the past there have been many complaints from officers as to the unreliability of telegraph lines operated by the Signal Service, and serious controversies to the prejudice of the military service have arisen owing to the dual position in which officers in charge of lines and operators at stations are placed when serving under the orders of Department commanders, as well as the orders of the signal officer.

The proposition submitted to transfer the sixteen second lieutenants of the Signal Corps to the line of the Army and to detail twenty-two officers of the Army for Signal Service duty is a most remarkable provision, to say the least. The lieutenants now in the Signal Corps are, according to a report of a board of professors of their own corps, with a single exception, incompetent to perform all the duties of acting signal officers, and to transfer them to the line of the Army, with rank from the respective dates of their present commissions, would be a flagrant injustice to many worthy, brave and competent officers of the line who have seen hard service on the frontier, by giving the officers so transferred, who are probably not by education, and certainly not by experience, qualified to command and care for troops in active service, superior rank. There are already too many officers of the line detached from their appropriate duties with their respective companies for the good of the Service.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, in making public the results of the rifle and carbine firing of the Army for the target year 1886, much of which has heretofore been given from time to time, in detail in the JOURNAL, commends to the troops for 1887 especial attention to skirmish firing, which he holds to be the most important part of musketry instruction and from which, in battle, the greater practical advantages follow. The drawback at many posts is the smallness of the garrisons and the lack of proper facilities, but if funds could be provided to bring a goodly number of the troops together for a short time in a suitable locality, then instruction in skirmish firing could be given with the hope of practical and beneficial results. As we have already stated Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf., again takes the Nevada Badge, which was originally offered for competition to the Army by a letter addressed by the Editor of the JOURNAL to General Sherman April 25, 1881, and published in G. O. 45, Headquarters of the Army, May 11, 1881.

THE *Herald* presents, with a diagram, a plan of fortification proposed by Lieut. General Sheridan. It is in the line of the suggestion by Sir Andrew Clarke, which appeared in the JOURNAL of January 15. General Sheridan's plan is based upon his experience in fighting Indians in 1867 on the plains, when

no wood could be had for block-houses and sunken pits were substituted and proven to be far better. He proposes gun emplacements to consist essentially of circular pits, revetted on the interior with concrete or masonry, the crests of this interior revetment being capped with a glacis of chilled cast-iron blocks, which are dovetailed into each other. The guns are to be mounted on disappearing carriages, power to be transmitted from a central underground station, which is thoroughly protected. In order to limit the effect of an enfilading fire, it is proposed to have these emplacements not less than one hundred feet apart. The main system may be protected from assault by dry or wet moats, as special conditions may require, and these should be swept by machine guns placed in the scarp and counter scarp galleries. The auxiliary defences will consist of:

"First—Sunken emplacements for pneumatic dynamite torpedo guns.

"Second—Operating chambers for submarine and ground mines systems.

"Third—Observing stations from which the ranges and movements of the enemy may be noted and telegraphed to the operating chambers and guns.

"Fourth—Pits with depressing platforms, carrying shielded machines and rapid firing guns (Hotchkiss).

"Fifth—Underground mines in successive systems or lines, so placed that they may be sprung in succession as the assaulting columns move over them. These mines to be fired electrically from the works."

Rifle mortars are recommended for the war defence, these to be established in groups of about fifty, each group being fired as a unit, and to cover a given square upon which they are to open fire when notified by an observing station that an enemy has entered it. A sufficiently large number of groups should be provided so that a continuous fire may be showered upon an advancing fleet while it is anywhere within effective range. The cost of fifty mortars of 12-inch calibre, carriages included, will not exceed the cost of five 100-ton guns and their carriages. Besides their first cost the mortars can be placed in very inexpensive sunken emplacements, the outfit for fifty mortars, their carriages and emplacements being less than that of four 100-ton guns, with their carriages and emplacements within turrets.

LIEUT. T. J. CLAY, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of Arizona, in his annual report, to which we have before referred, gives some excellent suggestions, which should receive the attention they deserve. Lieut. Clay criticises the present system of testing marksmen under conditions that will not prevail in actual service and at ranges within those which separate troops upon the battlefield. The back position he further says would not be used under such circumstances, as "no man would expose himself on his back in an open place, when he could obtain shelter in a prone position behind a rock." Practice in the standing position, he thinks, should be limited, and no bodily rest of any kind allowed. Lieut. Clay says:

The soldier is consequently practiced over the same ground the year through, under the most favorable conditions, when we know that in actual service the conditions of firing are constantly changing, especially so in Indian warfare in this mountainous country, where at one time the hostile force is concealed behind rocks in some elevated position, and at another time are in some valley or canyon. The present method of comparing the efficiency of troops in the use of their arms by the figure of merit they obtain, is, I think, in a great measure unjust, as at some posts the conditions of range, light, atmosphere and wind are very favorable for the making of large scores, while at others the reverse obtains; it cannot, therefore, be just to say that the troops stationed at posts of the first mentioned kind are better shots and better instructed than those whose practice has been held at posts not so favorably situated, simply because they have a higher figure of merit. To make a just comparison they should be required to shoot under exactly the same conditions.

Why not have practice conducted in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of ground; in rain, snow and wind, as well as in fine weather, and over rough, hilly, as well as over level ground. Place the figure targets on the crest of a hill, among rocks in valleys and on level ground, and teach the soldier to fire up hill and down as well as on the level and to estimate distances, and I believe we would have a much more effective body of men for actual warfare than we now have. I do not mean by this that all practice at known distances and over good ground should be abolished; on the contrary this is where the recruit should be first instructed in position and aiming, and taught that when the rifle is correctly sighted and held, the bullet goes to its mark. This kind of practice should, however, be limited. When the recruit is found to be sufficiently well instructed in this preliminary practice he should be taught to estimate distances, and to fire at unknown distances. Men should also be frequently instructed in the bayonet exercise and pointing drill, as these exercises familiarize them with their pieces, and after a few drills they handle their rifles with as much ease as though they were part of themselves.

Why not extend our aimed practice up to 2,000 yards at groups of figure targets, and have some unaimed firing at even a greater distance. A great many of the English authorities claim that this kind of firing will be largely used in the future by line troops in action. For these practices there should be an increased allowance of fixed ammunition for experimental purposes. The reloaded ammunition should only be used in instructing recruits as, owing to carelessness in reloading, the results obtained with it at long ranges are frequently far from satisfactory, any expert in the loading of shells after having been reloaded a number of times does not help the rifle.

An increased amount of pistol ammunition should be allowed each troop, and great care and attention given to the instruction of the trooper in this practice. As an incentive, it would be a good plan, I think, to offer prizes for proficiency in this kind of shooting at our annual competitions. The Western cow boy, mounted, becomes very expert in the use of this weapon, and there is no reason why our cavalryman should not become equally so, there being no difference in the material from which they are gotten.

With reference to this report, a correspondent

says: "I believe it expresses the views of a large number of officers of the Army. Lieut. Clay, as it is well known, is a distinguished marksman and speaks whereof he knows, and his opinion should have great weight. His recommendation 'that half the qualifying scores at 200 yards be made with elbow away from the body; at 300 yards half the scores be made in the kneeling position, and half at the long ranges in the prone position,' is so eminently sound that it is to be hoped this step in the right direction will be made by General Sheridan. I would go a little further and forbid officers from competing for prizes with enlisted men. It is thought by great numbers of the rank and file that the officers have a great advantage in these competitions. Make a separate class for officers."

THERE was an interesting debate in the House last week on the bill to compensate Albert H. Emery for the testing machine built by him for the Government and which has proven such a wonderful success. Of it, Mr. McKenna said: "On the occasion of its trial a forged link of hard wrought iron, 5 inches in diameter between the eyes, was slowly strained in tension, and broke short off with a loud report at 723,000 pounds. In order to ascertain if the weighing parts had been distributed by the recoil, which was obviously near the greatest recoil the machine will ever suffer, a horse-hair was tested next. It was only 7-1000 of an inch in diameter; it was stretched 30 per cent., and broke at 1 pound." Senator Platt was quoted as saying: "From the beginning to the end, from the incipency of the history of this claim until the present moment, it swells upon the regards of every man that looks into it; it magnifies itself when it is examined; there is nothing like it to-day beneath the sun in all the civilized world, and there is no other such machine in existence." And Senator Hawley: "It revises for us, it revises for the world the standard tables of the tests of all materials." Mr. Hewitt said: "It is, perhaps, the most remarkable exhibition of mechanical ingenuity that has been produced in our time; and the inventor, Mr. Emery, has recently received from the Machinists' Charitable Institution of Massachusetts the medal which they confer once in a long period upon the invention which is the most calculated to advance the interests of mankind." In protesting against the delay in paying what he regarded as a just compensation for the use of this invention Mr. Reed said: "I have heard on this floor, every now and then, some remarks about the grinding nature and character of corporations. I am not absolutely sure, even by figure of speech, we can designate the United States as a corporation. But whether it is or not, according to my experience, it surpasses in its grinding character in a matter of this kind any corporation I have heard described on this floor."

We have received a number of letters from officers of the retired list of the Army expressing much anxiety as to the interpretation of the clause in the bill, introduced by Mr. Bragg, in which the pay of retired officers is limited to 75 per centum of the full pay the officer is entitled to receive when he retires. Our understanding is that it was not Mr. Bragg's intention to do anything more than to put an end to the accumulation of longevity or service pay after retirement. The wording of the section will doubtless be changed to conform to his purpose. With reference to this bill an old Army officer writes us as follows: "If full pay means not the pay paid at the time of his retirement, but the pay not including the increase of pay on account of length of service, it is a reduction of pay for retired officers of about 30 per cent. for those who have served over twenty years, and no reduction of the pay of those who happened to become disabled at an early period of their service—a punishment inflicted now for having served so long. To reduce the pay of retired officers, who have closed the fight of life and believe that they are safe from reverses, is a measure which resembles much an ex-post facto law, and is unquestionable an injustice, which may become justifiable in times of financial embarrassment of the country, but not otherwise. It is strange that at the same time when old soldiers are at last placed on the retired list, and their condition is more and more improved, at the time when millions are cheerfully voted to help soldiers, who have been out of service twenty-five years, old officers, who have been in the Service all this time, should be deprived of what they considered as a small but at least as an assured competency."

A RECENT number of the London *Daily Telegraph*, with pardonable pride, says—would that we could say the same—"The docks, public and private, of Great Britain, are as noble a testimony to the nation's growth and advance as it is possible to choose, and they stand as among the most honorable of our island memorials to the adventurous judgment and courageous foresight of the merchants and ship-owners of these realms. It is the docks which make the pride of our great rivers—the docks, with their

costly and superb appliances, their miles of warehouses, and the grand array of shipping forever quitting and entering their calm and secure waters. No Englishman can possibly survey the spacious ranges of this form of human handiwork without a feeling of pride. . . . Nowhere else may so triumphant an illustration of the national characteristics be found. The flags of our commercial relations are there exhibited, and the industries of the globe appear crystallized in a single area of water, flanked by the scientific conveniences of labor."

ORDERS promulgated to the British Army provide that in view of the very creditable and satisfactory results which have been obtained from the practice of "distance rides," recently carried out in the Eastern district, similar exercises will be made in all the districts in which cavalry are quartered. The ride to which reference is made, was performed recently from Colchester to Norwich and back, a distance of 137½ miles, the time occupied from start to finish being 68½ hours, including two night halts at Ipswich, the actual marching time being 20 hours 39 minutes, or an average of nearly seven miles an hour.

On July 24, 1870, the German troops were furnished with an order of battle of the French Army, constructed out of the chaos of the military state of France from the various details furnished by French newspapers by a German Staff officer, so exceedingly accurate that it could be relied on in all essentials without any help from spies. From this a German writer, Col. Koettschau, infers that all attempts at actual secrecy in such matters are useless as regards military organization in time of peace.

THE subject of the U. S. Naval Institute Prize Essay for 1888 is Torpedoes: 1. Their place in naval warfare. 2. Character of the torpedoes and torpedo vessels required for the Naval Service of the U. S. 3. Organization of our Naval Torpedo Service and instruction of its personnel. 4. Tactics to be employed in offensive and defensive warfare. The usual prize of a gold medal and \$100 will be awarded. Competition open to all members of the Institute and to persons who become members for the special purpose. All essays to be presented by Jan. 1, 1888.

In a personal letter the Adjutant-General of one of the New England States, says: "I think that if the inspectors when visiting the different States, would take special interest in the command, and suggest to the commanding officers anything for the good of the Service that might seem to them necessary, it would be a great help and do more good for the citizen soldiery than could be done in any other way, in a time of peace."

A CORRESPONDENT of the 8th U. S. Cavalry objects to the statement made by "Eighth" in the JOURNAL of January 8th, that while the regiment "may be a little enervated by its eleven years' stay in Texas," it is quite willing to forego invigoration by means of the frosts of Dakota, and prefers to remain where it is. He says the interests of the Service in general and of the regiment in particular, demand a change.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governor's Island Jan. 26, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing two years: Maj. Gen. Schofield, President; Vice-Presidents—Gen. J. B. Fry, T. L. Crittenden, S. V. Benét, S. B. Holabird and T. M. Vincent; secretary, Gen. T. F. Rodenbough; treasurer, Lieut. A. W. Vogdes; assistant secretary, Lieut. E. S. Farrow; vice-treasurer, Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

BEFORE taking action on the nomination of 2d Lieut. Humphreys, who was recently appointed from civil life, the Senate Military Committee sent to the War Department for information as to whether or not all the additional 2d lieutenants of last year had yet received full 2d lieutenantcies. Being answered in the affirmative, the committee immediately took favorable action on the nomination, thus showing that they were not inclined to question further the President's right to appoint civilians to lieutenantcies in the Army where a vacancy exists.

THE Army Register will not be out as early as expected, owing to a delay at the printing office in furnishing the Department with proof sheets of the index. Its distribution is not looked for now much before the middle of February.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., to Miss Hargous, of New York. Also that of Miss Edith Carmen, who visited Miss Bruff when the latter was stationed at West Point, to Lieut. W. H. Hay, 3d Cav., a graduate of last June.

A REVISION of the Infantry tactics by Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th U. S. Inf., has been submitted to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for consideration.

RECENT DEATHS.

COMMODORE PHILIP C. JOHNSON, U. S. Navy, died of Bright's disease at 6 o'clock A. M. Friday, Jan. 28, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where he was on duty as commandant. He was a native of Maine, and, as the yard is within the territorial limits of that State, he began and ended his days there. His first appointment to the naval service dates back to Aug. 31, 1846, and he first saw service during the Mexican War at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and Tuxpan. He was commissioned Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855, and in that grade had his second experience of war service in command of the steamer *Tennessee* at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He was commissioned Lieut.-Commander, and as such commanded the *Katahdin* and *Sacramento* and was for a time, 1865-6, on duty at the Naval Academy. Commissioned as commander Feb. 2, 1867, he was appointed fleet captain South Pacific Squadron and then transferred to Coast Survey duty. As captain, commissioned June 14, 1874, he commanded the *Omaha* and *Richmond*; was on duty at Mare Island, 1877-81. June 15, 1881, he was ordered to the command of the school ship *New Hampshire*. He next served as Chief Signal Officer, and July 28, 1886, was promoted to commodore and placed in command of the Portsmouth yard. Nearly twenty-five of his service of nearly forty years were spent at sea, and he was on shore duty nearly thirteen years, being two years and five months unemployed.

CHAPLAIN J. C. LAVERTY, U. S. Army, retired, died suddenly of pneumonia, at his residence in Philadelphia, January 20, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a native of Ireland. Came to this country in 1845; graduated from Union College, Schenectady; was for some time rector of an Episcopal Church at Bellefonte, and on the 15th of March, 1876, was appointed Chaplain of the 24th U. S. Infantry. He was retired for age February 5, 1886. The funeral services took place on Monday.

THE funeral of the late Paymaster William N. Watnough, U. S. N., retired, took place on Sunday last from his late residence, 130 West Townsend Street, Baltimore. There was a large attendance. Among the pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, U. S. N.; Medical Director M. Duvall, U. S. N., and Commander Yates Stirling, U. S. N.

GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE (Stone Pasha), formerly of the U. S. Army, died in New York City of pneumonia, Jan. 24, after an eventful career. He was born at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1824, entered West Point in 1841, was graduated in 1845, promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of ordnance, and assigned to duty at the Military Academy as professor of ethics remaining there until January, 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, being brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Molino del Rey, and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. In 1853 he was promoted 1st lieutenant of ordnance and resigned Nov. 17, 1856. During the following year he was a banker in San Francisco, but left that profession to undertake a survey of Sonora and Lower California. When the war broke out he was called to Washington, and on Jan. 1, 1861, was appointed colonel on the staff and made Inspector General of District of Columbia volunteers. He was so zealous in his labors to organize the District troops that President Lincoln on May 14, 1861, appointed him colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry. Three days afterwards he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a corps of observation on the Upper Potomac until February, 1862. Growing out of this service was his arrest and confinement in Fort Lafayette from Feb. 9 to Aug. 16, 1862, without charges being preferred against him. After his release he performed various important duties, was mustered out of the volunteer service April 4, 1864, and resigned from the Regular Army Sept. 13, 1864. He then became a mining engineer, but in 1869 went to Egypt, and on March 30, 1870, was appointed by the Khedive chief of staff in the Egyptian Army with the rank of brigadier general. In 1873 the grade of Ferik Pasha, next to Field Marshal, was conferred upon him. Gen. Stone did excellent work in developing the morale of the Egyptian Army. He established a school in every battalion. He founded a staff college and revolutionized the improper methods he found in vogue. He set on foot a comprehensive system of Central African exploration. For "his valuable services in command, organization and administration" he was decorated Commander of the Order of Osmanieh and Grand Officer of Medjidieh. He performed loyal and faithful service to the Khedive in many other ways, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and remained with the Khedive until he returned to Cairo. The change of affairs, which soon afterwards ensued, caused his resignation in 1883, and he returned to the United States and took up his residence at Flushing, Long Island. He was selected as engineer-in-chief and general superintendent of the construction of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., and the Nation knows how well he fulfilled that trust. He leaves a widow and three children, and many warm friends, who will long mourn the brave old soldier and courteous gentleman. The funeral took place, Jan. 27, from St. Leo's Catholic Church, New York, after which the remains were taken to West Point, where they were interred with due honor under the supervision of Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy. The pallbearers were Gen. W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Eugene

Kelly, Judge Chas. P. Daly, J. W. Pinchot, Joseph Drexel, Gen. Z. B. Tower, Col. Alfred Mordecai, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John P. Hatch, Gen. S. Van Vliet, Gen. S. D. Oliphant, Robert B. Parsons and Joseph Murray. Members of the Aztec Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, and kindred organizations were present at the funeral ceremonies in New York.

THE New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur, say: "His early services as Quartermaster-General of the State of New York during the Rebellion, in fitting out a great part of the grand army which comprised one-fifth of the Union forces, has made his name conspicuous in the military history of the country, and especially in the annals of his own State. His career, social, political and official, has been mainly straightforward, honest and incorruptible—an honor to the nation, and a rich legacy to his family." Of the late Chaplain John Forsyth, U. S. A., the Commandery says: "With a noble intellect, with richly stored memory and broadly cultured mind, with literary and social friendships multiplied through a long and loving life, with an appreciation such as few men had of the joyfulness of living, with an exhaustless enthusiasm that made him so dear and so inspiring to young men he trusted not in himself nor in any merit of his life. He trusted only in that Eternal Love manifested on the Cross of Calvary."

THE War Department is informed of the death, by suicide, of Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 27. Lieut. Campbell served from 1861 to 1865, as an enlisted man and officer of New York Volunteers; enlisted in 1871, rose to Sergeant Major 18th U. S. Inf., and on the 24th of June, 1880, was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH, the eminent British engineer and gun manufacturer, died at Monte Carlo, Jan. 22, aged eighty-four. He founded in 1868 the "Whitworth Scholarships" in Mechanical Science, thirty in number, was made a baronet in 1869, and is the author of several treatises on Mechanics.

THE Hon. Geo. P. Elliot, father of Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at North Billerica, Mass., Jan. 21. The deceased gentleman was eighty-two years of age, and had lived a useful and an honorable life.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, who served with credit during the War as Acting Master and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, during the War, and for some time after it, died at New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 16, aged fifty-seven.

SAMUEL E. LYON, a well known New York lawyer, and father-in-law of Gen. "Baldy" Smith, died suddenly of heart disease, at Aiken, S. C., last week.

THE remains of the late Surgeon E. Swift, U. S. A., were recently brought from Bermuda to Wareham, Mass., and were interred there Jan. 25th.

JOHN BUTLER, who died at South Butler, N. Y., Jan. 26, aged 104, served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Lundy's Lane.

HIRAM AVERILL, father of General W. W. Averill, died, Jan. 27, at the residence of his son, in Boston, aged ninety-one.

SIMPSON HARRAS, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Brazil, Md., January 21, aged 109. He was born Jan. 1, 1778.

N. H. YOUNG, formerly post trader at Fort Sully, died at Pierre, Dakota, Jan. 11, of consumption.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEAD E. D. T.

JANUARY 19.

OUR post has been enlivened this week by the return of several absentees—Major Whitside, Lieut. Tompkins, of the 7th Cav., and Lieut. Leonhauser, of the 25th Inf. The arrival of Major Forwood, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been ordered here for duty, caused a "grand change all around," in the ranking out of quarters, no less than seven families having been on the move in one day.

The event of the gay season next to the Bachelors' *bal en masque*, was the joint entertainment given by Mrs. Slocum and Mrs. Hare, in the officers' hop room. The invitations included the entire garrison. Progressive euchre, with a dozen tables and ten prizes, opened the evening. Then came an interlude, when the prizes were distributed and supper served, followed by dancing. A very merry crowd enjoyed a most delightful evening.

Miss Nina Tilford, daughter of the Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, has left for the "States," and will spend a few weeks in St. Louis, en route to New Orleans, where she goes to attend as "maid of honor," the wedding of her cousin, Miss Dora Scott, who marries Lieut. Devol, of the Infantry, on Feb. 17. It is needless to add how many at Fort Mead will miss the sweet and gracious presence of "Miss Nina."

The order requiring Lieut. H. J. Slocum, of the 7th, to report for duty at Jefferson Bks., has been received with much regret here, as both he and his charming wife have rendered themselves most popular in the garrison society. Rumors of an early move to Texas for the 7th, have cropped up with renewed vigor of late.

Among the recent visitors of the post were Mrs. Thomas Scott, formerly Miss de Rudie, visiting Mrs. Col. Tilford, and Miss Spillman, of Virginia, the guest for a few days of Mrs. Capt. Gibson, and Lieut. Baldwin, of Fort Yates.

THE MEETING AT FORT ELLIOTT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent, * * *, referring to the meeting of enlisted men of Co. F, 24th Inf., at Fort Elliott, Tex., assumes that the officers at that post did allow the men to meet. * * * might have waited before giving further circulation to this glaring breach of discipline. Perhaps every officer of the Army cognizant of the matter thinks as he does. Breaches of discipline are not allowed when there is foreknowledge of them. The ringleaders will be brought before a court, as will the men who were the occasion of the meeting.

MISSOURI.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE MILITIA OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A PAPER was read before the National Guard Association at its meeting held in Lincoln, Jan. 14, 1887, by Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., on the subject of our militia. In it he gives a synopsis of the various Federal laws relating to the militia, which may be briefly enumerated as follows:

The militia law of May 8, 1792, making every able-bodied "white" citizen a militiaman liable to duty; amended March 2, 1803, and further amended March 2, 1867, by striking out the word "white." The act of Feb. 28, 1795, authorizing the President to call directly upon the militia to repel invasion without the interposition of the State authorities, amended July 29, 1861, July 17, 1862, and by the act of 1870.

Act of July, 1798, providing for the distribution of arms to the States, amended April 23, 1808, April 19, 1816, and March 3, 1855, and now about to be further amended by an increase of the annual appropriation from \$200,000 to \$400,000; act of January, 1882, authorizing the issue to the militia of heavy guns and mortars.

Referring to the sweeping language of these enactments putting every able-bodied man at the disposal of the President under circumstances that may occur any day, Lieut. Dudley said:

If people knew what they are daily escaping simply through, and because of, the volunteer organization of the National Guard of the State, as well as the permanent organization of our small Army, they would be more willing to pay taxes for and encourage these organizations—the members of which endure hardships and perform duties that they as individuals would otherwise be called upon to perform, and for which they are liable at any day. Under the law the President's power is not limited to the National Guard, but his authority extends to every individual member of the militia, every able-bodied male citizen, not exempt by law, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Few citizens realize to-day that they are subject to this call, or are aware, perhaps, of the powers of the President in this respect. Nor do they remember that the entire population is to be divided up into districts for the purpose of their enrolment. Yet such enrolment is actually made, and in this State by township or precinct assessors. (Sec. 6, chap. 5, stat. Neb.)

It should be made clear to the people that these organized bodies do not constitute "the militia," but that those who sometimes find fault with appropriations made for them—with expenditures made on their behalf—are themselves liable to perform the duties now done by the National Guard organization. The fact should be impressed upon those who grumble at the expense of their maintenance that a single call upon them under the present law to perform the military duty to which they are liable, and to appear armed and equipped at their own expense, "as the law directs," would mean more to them, in the single State than all the taxes they pay for support of military organizations, Regulars and National Guard, in the course of a life time. They can well afford to pay the small sum needed to support the Regular Army and National Guard who voluntarily took their places and perform their duties. How many could afford to give up business or pleasure, the comforts and security of home, to endure the trials and hardships of the camp for even the time necessary to learn the rudiments of drill as a soldier every year, to say nothing of exposing themselves to the increased dangers of active service? To be relieved from all this they can well pay others to take their places, and it is for their interest that those others should be efficient, for if inefficient their inefficiency in knowledge must be supplemented by increase in numbers. They should remember, too, that they have no right to exemption from military service. They are only free from it because others are found to undertake their duties for them.

For the best results and to secure uniformity in all things, a strict national supervision of the militia is necessary. A central power should be able to call out the organized militia from any section and to secure uniformity in all the States, and then we should have a means of protection in all cases of sudden uprising or riot, without calling upon Regular troops. Under the present condition of things I do not think that the militia of any particular city or section should be called upon to actively engage in putting down a mob or disturbance in that city or section unless they are so thoroughly organized, disciplined, and equipped, and supported by the popular sentiment of the community that they willingly do their duty, knowing their acts will be sustained.

It is instructive to turn from these statements by a representative of the military class, to note what is said on the same general subject by a representative of the class supposed to be hostile to military organization. This appears in a letter addressed by Augustus A. Levy to Henry George's paper, the *Standard*. In this we are told that the opposition to the National Guard by the workmen, is because it is not the militia of the Constitution. Mr. Levy says:

Wherever large bodies of workmen exist they invariably learn to regard the organized militia as an institution opposed to them and to their interests. This could not be were our militia system the constitutional organization intended by the fathers of the republic.

It is beyond question from the phraseology of the constitution that it intended to provide for a system of militia duty to which the entire body of the arms-bearing population should be liable, or such portions of it as Congress might impartially select. In an organization so composed as in the German landwehr, the Swiss federal militia, and, in fact, all the territorial militia systems of continental Europe, no class distinctions can exist. However aristocratic the form of the government, a national militia so constituted must be a purely democratic system.

The Constitution intended that Congress should provide for one uniform method of organization for the militia. The time has come when such legislation is imperatively required in the highest interest of the welfare of the republic. When Congress shall deal with this subject, then the laws it shall enact will be the supreme law of the land, and all interfering State regulations will necessarily be suspended in their operation.

The practical effect of the methods of supporting militia regiments in the States is to entirely exclude from membership the workmen or persons working for daily wages. They are, in fact, little more than voluntary clubs for mutual amusement and perfection in military drill. If they were anything more they would be harmless indeed; but as the soldiery of the State, as its armed representatives, they should be composed of all the elements of its social organism. They have not been thus composed for many years.

The privates are composed of clerks and young business men—at any rate, of anything but laborers. To read the list of field and staff officers is like a roster of the young men of fortune of the neighborhood. The field officers select their staffs from among the families most likely to afford them social distinction. The general result is shown in the city of

New York in the gradual extinction and final disbandment of every militia organization composed of artisans.

It is from their intuitive feeling that in the rank and file of the militia the workingman has no place from which proceeds that bitter hostility to the entire system which has caused some worthy people such astonishment.

In the militia of the Constitution would be found a force selected by lot from the whole arms-bearing people of the States. No one physically sound would be exempted, the millionaire and the day laborer would practice the goose step side by side. It is indeed a strange anomaly that the nation of all others most theoretically should tolerate a system of militia service more aristocratic, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, more plutocratic, than any other. The remedy is in a national militia, compulsory service, no exemptions and adequate remuneration for the time taken from the citizen by the nation. Such a system will never be inimical to the interests of any section of the people.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The remarks upon the several regiments and batteries of the New York National Guard, which we quoted last week, should have been credited to the report of the Inspector-General, who, ably assisted by Col. McGrath, has made thorough work of the inspections during the year. Referring to the improvement in the matter of purchasing and issuing uniforms, the Adjutant-General in his report says: "The excellent results shown in this matter are especially due to the faithful and intelligent services of Col. Thos. H. McGrath of the Inspector-General's Department." General Porter takes pains in his report to contradict the rumor that the appointment of a Major-General to command the whole Guard is in contemplation. He quotes the recommendation of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice that a 45-calibre barrel be fitted to the State arm, and that it be otherwise remodelled, so as to have an 8-lb. trigger pull, an elastic heel plate, and front and rear sights, which can (when flat) "be seen with the piece at the shoulder when in aiming position."

When finished the State would have a stand of arms better than any existing single loader, using ammunition same as the Government, and in good shape with proper care for ten or fifteen years, by which time the United States Ordnance Department might have an arm we would be willing to take. The knapsacks and haversacks issued by the State are in fair condition, and will serve at least for the present. New canteens are required, and should be obtained as soon as possible.

Of the State Camp and Rifle Practice, Gen. Porter says in his report:

The camp was primarily established, not for the purpose of affording the troops opportunities for holiday celebrations or theatrical display, but as a camp of instruction, a school where soldiers may be taught and practiced in their art, and as such it should be strictly maintained. There should be a permanent commanding officer, and at least four or six competent instructors. The difficulty is to find officers properly prepared for the duties of an instructor, who are willing to devote six or seven weeks' time to service at the encampment. There is only one way of meeting this difficulty, and that is by the appointment of a staff of instructors who shall be placed permanently on duty and receive a suitable compensation for their services. It is urged in various quarters, among others by the Adjutant-General of the Army, that men should be sent to camp for at least ten days, but it is doubtful whether seven days is not all that can practically be exacted of men who are engaged in the pursuits of civil life. If the time of the encampment is not consumed in elementary matters, which should be attended to in the armories, much can be accomplished in this practice. Every organization should have a four or five day camp at least once in two years. Referring to the orders relating to this year's encampment, copies of which are forwarded herewith, it is gratifying to notice that all the innovations made upon the practice of former years are in accord with opinions expressed by the Adjutant-General of the Army in his annual report for 1886, recently published.

This practice has been conducted as heretofore, under the supervision of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who is untiring in the performance of his duties, and whose knowledge of everything that pertains to the art of shooting is thorough and complete, the troops have attained more than a fair degree of proficiency, and are thus made so much the more serviceable. It is proposed to make some desirable changes in the system, the coming year, and if the appropriation warrants it, larger allowances of ammunition and transportation will be made.

HONORS TO COLONEL EMMONS CLARK.

THE unique character of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of New York is illustrated by the fact that the officers and men of that organization have united the past week in honoring their Colonel with a banquet at Delmonico's upon which some four or five thousand dollars was expended the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of Col. Clark's enlistment in the regiment and others besides the members of the regiment were there to testify to their appreciation of the admirable service rendered by Col. Clark in connection with the militia organization which he has placed at the head of all similar organizations in this country. To have accomplished this result proves his possession of qualities which adapt him in rare degree to this special service. Those who know Col. Clark can easily understand how largely the success of the regiment has been involved in the personality of the man who has for over twenty years controlled it as its Colonel. High principle, conscientious devotion to duty, fairness of spirit and equitability of temperament, as well as zeal and industry, are involved in the success which Col. Clark has attained, and certainly these are qualities to be honored in any man, either separately or in the combination of them, which it is so rare to find. Within the period of his service, which covers that of the war, some three hundred officers have been contributed by the 7th Regiment to the regular and volunteer services, and some thousands of young men have been subjected to its discipline and instruction. This certainly is a record of which any regiment may be justly proud.

The banquet on Saturday night was attended by some two hundred members of the regiment and a few invited guests. Twenty tickets were distributed to each company and the thought of the hardship of making the rank and file contribute to such a set out was somewhat relieved by the reflection that the aggregate wealth of the individual members of the 7th is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. Those who know Col. Clark can easily understand, commanding the brigade, who gracefully presided; by Col. Clark in response to the General's introduction; by Col. A. A. Bremner, the oldest living ex-colonel of the 7th, and by Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, Judge John R. Brady, Hon. Wm. E. Dorsheimer, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Rodney C. Ward, Joseph C. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Weston, and Wm. C. Clark. Col. Clark said: "For his graceful compliment from my comrades I am sincerely grateful. Military service in this regiment, however, has its own reward from year to year. The fascination of a semi-military life that is voluntary, the intimate and lasting friendships which are a legitimate consequence, the pleasant association with men who are young, generous and confiding; the consciousness of training ability to add to the maintenance of law and order, these combine to make membership in the 7th Regiment delightful to all who are so fortunate as to fully comprehend the spirit of our organization, and to serve long, faithfully and usefully in its ranks."

He reviewed the history of the 7th Regiment for 30 years. How bravely and how faithfully the regiment marched at a day's notice and nearly 1,000 strong to the defence of the national capital and performed its part in the stirring events

of the early part of the rebellion and made a page in history of which the present generation might be justly proud. Again in 1862 and 1863 it responded to the call of the country, when the North was threatened with invasion, and over 300 of its members served afterward in the Volunteer Army and Navy. In the police and Dead Rabbit riots of 1867, in the great draft riot of 1863, in the Orange riot of 1871, in the railroad riot of 1877, and on other occasions this regiment has well performed its part as the bulwark of civil law and the defender of public order. Col. Clark paid a tender tribute to the regiment's dead, and said that of the members of the 7th in January, 1867, the names of only three appear to-day on its muster rolls. The question was often asked, he continued, "why the 7th has gained in all the elements of prosperity." Because it had been uniformly conducted on correct principles, maintaining the highest possible esprit de corps; because it had been managed as a body of citizen soldiers. Under such management its future must be no less brilliant and successful than its past.

"We complacently smile at the military critics who assert that our uniform is antiquated. We love the old gray coat that has been worn by the flower of New York for 50 years. The future of the regiment is not in doubt. Its officers are brave and its commissions are all of the most loyal. Its numerical strength is nearly at the maximum."

"Second only to the love I bear my family is my affection for our gallant regiment and for you, and my constant prayer must always be for your health and happiness and for the welfare of the dear old 7th."

Several letters of regret were read, after the boys had fitly testified to their appreciation of Col. Clark's address. President Cleveland, in his note, said his interest in the regiment was exceptional and arose from peculiarly pleasant incidents. When he was Mayor of Buffalo the presence of the 7th made the chief feature of the semi-centennial celebration of that city; as Governor he was proud of the regiment; as President he had been treated by the regiment with old time heartiness and consideration. He wished to acknowledge also that Col. Clark gave him his first instruction in military science when he taught him how to review the 7th. Letters were read also from Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hawley, who was Col. Clark's classmate in college; and from Gov. Hill.

ROSTER FIRST BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y.

BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS FITZGERALD, No. 115 E. 36th street; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Barber, A. A. G., No. 1 E. 28th street; Maj. A. P. Montant, Ins., No. 39 W. 21st street; Maj. S. H. Olin, J. A., No. 1 Madison avenue; Maj. Wendell Goodwin, Q. M., University Club; Maj. C. Lawrence Perkins, Com., No. 47 W. 11th street; Maj. Robert V. McKim, Surg., No. 32 W. 58th street; Lieut.-Col. B. S. Church, Engr., No. 49 W. 9th street; Maj. Paul Dana, Ord., No. 170 Nassau street; Maj. Ed. C. Stanton, Sig. Office, No. 125 E. 40th street; Maj. Clarence H. Eagle, I. R. P., No. 129 E. 30th street; Capt. W. Emile Roosevelt, A. D. C., No. 21 E. 54th street; Capt. F. R. Appleton, A. D. C., No. 5 Bond street; 7th Regt.—Col. Emmons Clark, No. 51 E. 67th street; Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, No. 58 W. 132d street; Maj. Wm. H. Kipp, No. 337 Pleasant avenue; Adj. Geo. W. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel; 8th Regt.—Col. Geo. D. Scott, No. 315 W. 24th street; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, No. 164 Alex. avenue; Maj. Henry Chaucy, Jr., No. 17 New street; Adj. J. O. Johnston, No. 113 W. 44th street; 9th Regt.—Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., No. 2 W. 32d street; Lieut.-Col. T. R. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel; Maj. C. A. H. Bartlett, No. 31 W. 9th street; Adj. Yellott D. Dechert, No. 2 Wall street; 11th Regt.—Col. A. P. Stewart, No. 156 W. 53d street; Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Walton, No. 263 W. 25th street; Maj. Frank A. Jones, No. 56 Madison avenue; Adj. P. H. Williams, No. 72 W. 22d street; 12th Regt.—Col. James H. Jones, No. 180 W. 59th street; Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, No. 10 E. 130 street; Maj. John J. Riker, No. 19 W. 57th street; Adj. A. F. Schermerhorn, No. 77 W. 52d street; 22d Regt.—Col. John T. Camp, No. 140 W. 130th street; Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, No. 195 Broadway; Maj. Geo. A. Miller, No. 86 Wall street; Adj. Wm. B. Smith, No. 168 W. 128th street; 69th Regt.—Col. James Cavanagh, 27 Manhattans Place, Brooklyn; Lieut.-Col. Wm. DeLacy, No. 196 Fulton street; Maj. Edward Duffy, No. 231 E. 18th street; Adj. James Moran, No. 734 3d avenue; 71st Regt.—Col. E. A. McAlpin, No. 140 Avenue D; Lieut.-Col. A. D. Palmer, No. 115 Broadway; Maj. Frederick Koppes, No. 235 W. 51st street; Adj. W. A. Downs, No. 400 W. 23d street; 1st Battery.—Capt. Louis Wandel, No. 340 W. 44th street; 2d Battery.—Capt. F. P. Earle, Cor. 34th street and Broadway.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. P. Gaylor.

THE 47th, which was the first regiment in the 1st and 2d Brigades to commence battalion drills some year, started on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, with the right wing (Cos. B, F, I, and K). The companies were sharp on time and Adjutant Hubbell turned over the command to Col. Gaylor promptly at 8 P. M. The attendance was remarkable for this command, as sufficient men turned out to make four companies of twenty files, but for want of room thirty-two files were thrown out, and the drill was held with four of twenty files. The Colonel first opened ranks and made a minute inspection of the general appearance of the men, the adjustment and condition of the arms, accoutrements, etc. This is a good idea, and it resulted in the correction, beforehand, of many small deficiencies, which so often destroy the general effect of a turn out. Besides, it puts officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on the alert, and for this reason that the regime was still introduced the custom into other armories. The rule that company officers and non-commissioned officers are responsible for these things is only too frequently disregarded. The manual of arms which followed developed the fact that but little attention had been paid in this direction by company commanders during the drill season, still even during this brief exercise considerable improvement was manifested by close attention on the part of the instructor. Next came a fairly executed advance in line, followed by a general alignment. The remainder of the movements were marching in column of fours, breaking by fours from the right to march to the left, formations of line on the right and to the front, the latter occasionally faced to the rear, bringing the column of fours into line by two movements, fours left rear companies left front into line, and the same movement faced to the rear. The loadings and fringes closed the drill. This is not an extensive programme, but it filled the entire time set aside for the drill, because Col. Gaylor prefaced every movement with a careful explanation, in view of which fact, and the simplicity of the drill, there was certainly no excuse for any mistakes on the part of officers. The only explanation seemed to be that the regime was still introduced the custom into other armories. The rule that company officers and non-commissioned officers are responsible for these things is only too frequently disregarded. The manual of arms which followed developed the fact that but little attention had been paid in this direction by company commanders during the drill season, still even during this brief exercise considerable improvement was manifested by close attention on the part of the instructor. Next came a fairly executed advance in line, followed by a general alignment. 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salted the company himself and returned it to its position in line. A repetition had better results, however. We have refrained from pointing out some errors and those who committed them, because it is the beginning of the season, hoping as the drills continue there will be no further necessity for referring to them. The material of the 47th is capable of better work. To accomplish radical improvement the Colonel should rid the roster as soon as possible of the "fossil element" referred to before and replace it by younger and able officers.

While the armory is elegant in all its appointments, it is to be regretted that the drill hall is too small. This will probably be remedied next summer, as it is understood that the State authorities will extend the hall 165 feet, which will make its full depth 285 feet, the second largest in the State. The ground is at hand, and is included in the site as originally purchased.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

COMPANIES A, E, G and K opened the battalion drill season in the 12th, New York, on Monday, Jan. 24, with 16 files front each, and a number of men to spare. Scarcely two years ago the whole regiment could not muster a larger turnout, which goes far to show that a new armory is an effective incentive to recruiting. The formation was very good. Col. Jones at once commanded companies right forward, four right, then companies column left, which brought the battalion into fours again, and after repeating the manoeuvre several times, wheeled the fours into line in excellent shape, producing the rare spectacle of an instantaneous alignment. This was the more surprising because the men at the start preserved but very indifferent distances, a fact probably due to weariness of pace. When came several general alignments which seemed to puzzle some of the company commanders, none of whom were prompt, while at least one went to the wrong flank of his company. For this there is no excuse because the command positively gives the dress to the centre. One, in bringing up his command, said halt, which is entirely wrong. Close column on first company left in front and a few manoeuvres by fours were well done, but then followed the first serious blunder, although the movement in which it occurred is as plain as day. The column was marching left in front with files closed on the left flank when the command to the right close column of companies was given. All the commanders seemed upset, none acted promptly, the men got confused, some officers commanded fours right, others fours left. The former was correct, but nobody seemed to know what to do and so it happened that those who went right at first, afterwards followed the wrong ones and the result of the whole was a jumble where nobody seemed to know his position, nor be able to tell how he got where he found himself. By simply recollecting that the company fronts should be formed away from the files, the whole thing could have been avoided. Close column formations on the left and right were more successful, a slight defect in distance here and there being the only flaw. These were followed by some more movements by fours breaking from the right to march to the left, etc., and a repetition of the movement previously so badly blundered. As everybody seemed to have recovered his self-possession it passed off very well. Previous to the firings the command formed on the right and left into line, the execution of which would have been commendable but for the conspicuous lack of military promptness and snap on the part of the guides. The firings, which probably looked well from a distance, demonstrated a surprising want of instruction in the details. A general want of knowledge as to the holding and handling of the pieces, the proper position of the feet, etc., without which the rifle simply becomes a dangerous tool to the man who handles it instead of to the enemy, was only too conspicuous. In many instances the files attempted to execute the firings and after being stopped by the officers, they apparently regarded their occupation as gone and accepted the situation as a sort of half holiday without paying any further attention to what was going on in their front.

After the rest which here followed Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd took command, advancing and retreating to battalion in line, several times, followed with a wheeling movement on 1st Co. right in front and deployment on 1st company. Had the captains shown that they knew that in wheeling about by fours the dress is towards the marching flank, that movement would have deserved commendation because the men acted with precision. We can only speak well of a number of close column movements and deployments which followed, but the old bugbear, the formation of column to the rear, again interrupted the smooth course of the drill. By placing themselves two yards in front of the right files of their respective companies, facing to the right, cautioning the first four to wheel to the right about, executing 90 degrees of a circle with the marching flank of the first four, halting and coolly letting the command pass until the proper time for wheeling into line arrives, all confusion could have been avoided. If these simple precautions were the commands are bound to arrive in their proper positions and at the right time with more facility and precision than any other manoeuvre in the tactics. After several somewhat exasperating experiments the movement was abandoned, and during the remainder, which consisted of a number of close column formations to and on the right and left and corresponding deployments, wheels into column of companies and back into line, evolutions by fours, etc., smoothness and promptness of execution again became the order of the day. It would be well to remark, however, that when the battalion is in column of subdivisions and the command fours right about is given, the men execute it at the order of the Colonel and do not wait till it is repeated by the captains. While this report points out many shortcomings it is, nevertheless, fair to say that the drill was not a bad one. On the contrary it was far above the usual run, interesting and instructive. Both commanders acted with skill, promptness, and decision, and the officers, although they made mistakes, generally responded intelligently. It is, however, a matter of vital importance for the proper development of the 12th that something be done to imbue the guides, file closers, etc., with more life and snap and a better knowledge of their duties and that company commanders should pay closer attention to the instruction of the rank and file. Steps should also be taken to stop at future drills the constant chatter among the men in ranks, which formed a disagreeable feature on this occasion.

Companies B, D and H formed a battalion of similar size for drill on Wednesday, January 25. Before going into a description of the general drill it would seem well to point out that the men of the first company marching into the hall on halting in column of fours closed up to 16 inches, which looked so bad, and is so decidedly wrong that the captain should at once take steps to set his men right and prevent a recurrence. Col. Jones started off with the same manoeuvres as at the previous drill. It is not necessary to describe them in detail, because everybody knows how a series of movements from line into company columns of fours, into battalion columns of fours and vice versa, breaking by fours from the right to left, etc., are executed, and how they look if well done. In this case they were extremely well done, so much so that those who were drilling were as much surprised as those looking on. Too much commendation cannot be given to the officers for their promptness and correctness, and to the men for their soldierly bearing and steady marching in these initial movements. Col. Jones who at first evidently intended to repeat the movements of the previous drill, struck out in a different and more difficult direction. To the right close column of companies was at once nicely and precisely executed, and repeated several times with similar result. Column of fours was formed after each movement, the first four of each company making the initial movement. Formations of close columns of companies on the right and left were executed with similar precision and promptness, but it became necessary here to call attention to the fact that in plying into column, the subdivisions at once support as soon as dressed, without regard to each other, in contrast with the rules governing in the respect in line formations. No regard was paid during the drill as to whether the original right was in front or not, but the entire absence of the usual confusion

under such conditions showed that the captains understood the subject and paid strict attention. Only once during a close column formation right in front with the battalion reversed did the commander of the (then left) company start to put his command in front, but he recovered himself in sufficient time to enable the smooth execution of the movement. While the formations on right and left into line were correctly performed, the guides, although not to the extent noticed at the previous drill, yet lacked very much in promptness. The distinguished captain who gave the command halt during a general alignment was wrong. The firings by battalion, wing, company, etc., though a little irregular at first, developed a very commendable degree of precision before they closed; in the oblique firings the pieces were handled with great regularity, while some of the closing volleys were simply perfect. The individual handling of the pieces, the stepping off, etc., however, revealed the old tale—want of attention in company instruction. The omission of inspection of the pieces before the firing was a serious oversight. They had been taken from the racks without being inspected by the company commanders, and while the armorer may be a careful, competent man a mistake may occur with consequences. For this reason the inspection should never be omitted. Of the movements which followed, breaking by fours from either flank, formations on right and left into line with firings, close column formations and deployments, etc., we can only speak with high commendation. Formations of column to the rear were in every instance performed on correct principles by all the company commanders; whatever raggedness was developed was generally due to the hurry of the line of battle, and left an occasional gap in the line. After a short rest a set of fours in each company was ordered to fall out, and with fronts thus reduced the drill proceeded with a number of marchings and wheelings in company front, breaking from the right to march to the left by company, formations on right and left into line with firings, and wound up with a handsomely executed advance and retreat in line of battle. This was one of the best working drills we ever witnessed, and certainly the best which has taken place in the armory of the 12th for at least six years. This is the result of the theoretical classes for officers, held for some time, a fact which should be sufficient to induce the regiment to establish a similar institution for non-commissioned officers who need instruction very much, as every officer is willing to acknowledge.

There was too much loud noise while the regiment was in place rest. The individual, especially, who played the stupid practical joke of calling out attention should be located and made to understand that at battalion drill such fellows as he should be seen and not heard. The occurrence was decidedly "milish."

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the 9th N. Y. Jan. 17, about one thousand dollars was subscribed for a monument to be erected at Gettysburg in honor of this regiment, the only one in existence to-day in New York that enlisted and served in behalf of the State of New York for the term of the war, during the late Rebellion. The 9th volunteered its services in April, 1861, for the war, and left New York City, on May 27 following, participated in all the important battles of the East, and had nearly 900 of its men killed, while many more died by reason of wounds and exposure. The Empire State is represented at Gettysburg by only two monuments, and there is none for the State.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The Massachusetts Legislature is to be asked to frame such a law as will make it compulsory upon employers of members of the State militia to allow them to attend the regular annual encampment and military drills. Officers of the militia all over the State are to be asked to join in the movement. At the State encampments in recent years there has been a small attendance owing to employers refusing to allow militia men to leave their absence.

The 47th N. Y. and the 12th N. Y. Cavalry, and the 1st N. Y. Knights Templar will hold a combined reception at the armory of this regiment on the evening of Feb. 17. The commandery drill corps will give an exhibition drill.

The men of the 23d New York are taking much interest in rifle practice, and the range is crowded every night. The rifle range of the 14th Regt. is also well patronized.

The 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 47th N. Y. Cavalry, and the 1st N. Y. Knights Templar will hold a combined reception at the armory of this regiment on the evening of Feb. 17. The commandery drill corps will give an exhibition drill.

Capt. G. W. Gustow, of the 8th Regt., died on Saturday, Jan. 23, from consumption, and was buried with military honors on Monday, Jan. 24.

Co. I, 12th N. Y., Capt. Harry Aspinwall, will celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Fisher by the army of the 12th N. Y. Cavalry, on Friday, Feb. 10, 1865. The company numbers 64 men.

Co. F, 12th N. Y., Capt. W. H. Murphy, had a full dress inspection by the Captain and drill on Thursday, Jan. 20, with 24 files front. Col. Jones will inspect it in full dress on the 2d Thursday in February.

The ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association, State of New York, will meet in the armory of the Washington Continentals, Co. B, 10th Battalion, N. G., S. N. Y., 105 and 110 State Street, Albany, Feb. 1, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Under a new arrangement recently made, Adjutant-General Josiah Porter will hereafter be in his office at the Stewart Building, cor. Broadway and Chambers Street, New York City on Saturdays and Mondays.

The veteran controversy of the 11th New York, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, is still in as hopeless a condition with regard to a settlement as ever. An officer of high standing in the regiment (not Col. Clark) expressed the opinion that it would probably result in the veterans being turned out of the armory after all.

The coming convention of the New York National Guard Association, do well by expressing their views on the uniform question, which is virtually unsettled. We have the State uniform, it is true, but five years' experience has demonstrated that it does not suit all purposes. In fact, it is well known that in its present shape it is doomed. The trouble is to adopt something meeting all requirements. Suggestions from the convention would therefore seem very appropriate.

Co. A, 23d Regt., Capt. W. E. Prece, gave a successful and handsome entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Wednesday, Jan. 25. The principal feature of the affair was the amateur performance of the opera "The Pirates of Penzance," in which actresses and actors covered themselves with glory. The management of the whole showed that those in charge knew how to do it.

Although the archery of the 14th New York can only drill on Saturdays, and then at only one old-fashioned bowler, the program made is phenomenal. The ardor of

those composing it is more to be commended because they are not excused from any of their infantry duties, which are still regarded as of first importance.

Colonel Jones, of the 12th New York, has ordered company inspections in full uniform during February. Two companies will be inspected per week.

The officers of the 8th, New York, were instructed by Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Robbins on points pertaining to rifle practice, on Monday evening, Jan. 24.

Ex-Quartermaster Courtenay, 1st N. Y., one of the most efficient officers in that Department, with long service in the Army as well as in the National Guard, was, on Monday evening, Jan. 24, presented by his former comrades of the 71st, with a handsome set of resolutions showing their appreciation of his services while with the regiment. The quartermaster entertained them in a handsome manner at the Hotel Royal.

The games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association, which were announced to take place at their new armory, 63d street and 9th avenue, Feb. 19, will be postponed to a later date, owing to unforeseen delay in completing the flooring and a few other minor details in the new armory. It is very probable the games will be held about the middle of March, due notice of which will be given. The programme of events will remain unchanged, except the time of closing entries which will be extended accordingly.

THE OLD GUARD RALL.

THE Old Guard surpassed itself this year in the management of its annual ball given on the night of Thursday and the morning of Friday last. Maj. McLean, commanding the Old Guard, and Martin McMahon, in the uniform of a Major General, led the procession in the march around, which began shortly after midnight, about 450 uniformed Guardsmen and military guests being in the line.

Among the boxholders were Gen. D. S. Steele and staff, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, Col. L. W. Winchester and staff, Col. S. Ellis Briggs and staff, Capt. Alexander Henriques, 1st New York Hussars; Col. F. A. McAlpin and staff, Col. Holbrook, Gen. C. F. Robbins, Col. E. F. Gaylord and staff, Gen. E. M. Freeman, Col. T. F. Watson and staff, Col. W. E. Tanner, Capt. F. E. Earle, Maj. Dexter H. Follett, Gen. C. H. Barney, 23d Regiment Veteran Battalion; Gen. Plume and staff, Col. G. F. Potter and Maj. G. W. Corliss. Each of the boxholders had a company of guests, among whom were distinguished representatives of the Army and Navy.

ATHLETICS IN THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.

THE athletic games of Co. B, 22d regiment, were given at their armory, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, and were very successful. A large number of entries had been received and the armory was filled with spectators, about one third being ladies. The track was 13 laps to the mile. The following is a summary of the events: 50 yard handicap—William P. Henry, 10 yds., 1st; A. F. Copeland, 2d; time, 5-4-5. Half-mile run, handicap—W. J. Dove, N. A. C., 18 yds., 1st; Stewart Barr, B. A. C., 2d; time, 2m. 11-4-5. One-mile walk, scratch: D. L. Lang, 23d regt., 1st; E. A. Kraft, 12th regt., 2d; time, 7m. 52-5-5. In the tug of war four men of Co. K, 12th regt., beat Co. A, 12th regt., by 20 inches in the trial heat, and then beat Co. B, 22d regt., by 6 inches. The winning team was composed of D. S. Lord, A. W. Hehagere, E. Demonet and H. W. Kraft. 440 yard run, handicap—Thomas Namsco, A. C., 18 yds., 1st; H. Ansorge, B. A. C., 2d; time, 56-4-5. One-mile run, handicap—W. J. Dove, N. A. C., 18 yds., 1st; H. Ansorge, B. A. C., 2d; time, 2m. 11-4-5. Two-mile run, handicap—H. Hjerterberg, O. A. C., 2d; time, 4m. 47-5-5. Four men from Columbia College beat four men from the College of the City of New York by 2 feet 3/4 inches in a tug of war. Potato race—Won by W. H. Bailey, Co. H; R. J. English, Co. B, 2d; time, 55-4-5. Commissioned officers' race, half mile—2d Lieut. Walter Hawes, Co. E, 1st; 2d Lieut. R. J. Daly, Co. A, 2d; time, 2m. 34-1-5. One and one-half mile, handicap—H. Hjerterberg, O. A. C., 50 seconds, 1st; E. A. Kraft, B. A. C., 2d; time, 11m. 43-1-5. Two mile run, handicap—W. S. A. C., scratch, and E. Hjerterberg, O. A. C., ran a dead heat; time, 10m. 37-4-5. Obstacle race, scratch—R. A. Stacpoole, Co. B, 7th regt., 1st; H. O. Young, New York Athletic Club, 2d. The race was one-seventh of a mile, over hurdles under a tennis net, through barrels, etc. Mr. Malcolm W. Ford, N. Y. Athletic Club, gave an exhibition of his power, and in three standing broad jumps covered 32 feet 7 inches. He also jumped over two chairs placed on the top of a table, height about 5 feet 5 inches and other feats. Mr. F. P. Murray, champion amateur walker, gave an exhibition walk of half a mile; time, 3m. 30-3-5.

NEBRASKA.

In the article by Lieut. Dudley, U. S. A., from which we quote elsewhere, we find the following account of the Nebraska troops: "Here, in Nebraska, the companies of the 1st Regiment are scattered throughout the State. The class of men who are the body of this organization are of the best. Strong, able-bodied, trained in the duties of citizenship, and not enervated by the dissipation of city life, there is no better body of men anywhere, for actual service. They only need experience and training to become first class soldiers. Their performance of duty in the Omaha riots show of what they are capable, when backed by a commander-in-chief with the cautious energy and the nerve of such a man as Gov. Nance, of whom and of whose conduct in that affair I have heard the veteran Gen. Crook speak in high terms. You have the material; what you now need is proper and suitable laws by both State and United States Governments."

Of the Ohio troops, Lieut. Dudley says: "At the Cincinnati riots a portion of the 1st Regiment did not turn out. Those who did stood the brunt of the fighting and saved the jail, the first point and real object of attack, though they did not succeed in preserving the court house. Those who got there at first were held by Col. Hunt. But few others joined, and they of course of the best soldiers and sturdiest men. The popular sentiment seemed to be against them—they were blamed for the shedding of blood, for shooting and killing even where the latter was manifestly done in the defence of their position. After the riot was over men who had left their work to do their duty as soldiers were discharged from employment by pressure brought to bear by other employees upon their employers. Proper credit has not been given to those men who so nobly did their duty under a pressure not to do it, greater than most people can understand. Those who came from a distance, except one regiment which fell back before the mob to the railway station at which they had entered and whose commander was disgraced therefor, were upon their return greeted with applause and praise for the part taken by them, whilst the service of the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guard, has never received any sufficient or adequate recognition."

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The Boston Record, referring to militia matters in general, says: "It would be a good plan for the inspecting officers to pay more attention to armories and note all their defects, so that when reports are made officials with authority can speed with conditions regarding their condition and see use to which they are adapted. If there is a command in the State that deserves a shaking up—not alone a shaking up, but also a thorough cleaning out—it is the Ninth. Certain officers of that command are no more fit for the positions which they hold than a backwoodsman who never saw a military command. It has been a mystery to every one interested in the militia how they ever obtained their positions. In some companies no more respect is shown for the commanding officers than would be shown to the most hardened criminal. Just so long as such officers

are allowed to remain the trouble will continue and discipline will not be known. However, Col. Strachan is equal to the task, which, when concluded, will find this command in as good condition as it was some few years ago."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR BARTLETT having re-appointed General George B. Cosby, Adjutant General, the *Alta* says: "Some of the most experienced and earnest officers feel that the appointment is a good one. His early education for military service certainly fits him for the duties of Adjutant-General, and there is a manifest feeling in the National Guard that with another four years' term he will correct many irregularities and defects which have been allowed to exist in his office. The reappointment of Col. Perrie Kewen as Assistant Adjutant-General gives unusual satisfaction to that officer's friends, who feel that with coming experience he will prove an efficient officer."

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The following staff appointments have been made by Gov. Beaver: Samuel W. Hill, quartermaster general; John I. Rogers, Judge Advocate General; Thomas J. Smith, commissary; Louis W. Road, surgeon general; Lewis A. Waters, Inspector of rifle practice; Andrew D. Hepburn, Inspector general; D. Stanley Hassenger, assistant adjutant general; Alden-Henry C. Demmery, Thos. Osborn, James H. Lamberti, Samuel Moody, Wm. H. Taber, Lewis Walker, and John H. Sanderson. Colonel Waters is of the 13th Regiment, frequently noticed as an efficient officer, and until his promotion captain of Co. A, which turned out last year every man a marksman. If marksmanship can be advanced in the State service he will no doubt do all in his power to accomplish it.

John A. Wiley, colonel 16th Regiment, is promoted brigadier general, vice James A. Beaver. Ex-Adj.-Gen. Guthrie was an applicant for the position.

In G. O. 28, of 1887, Col. F. Hitchcock promulgates to his regiment, 13th Infantry, the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice for the season of 1886. Col. Hitchcock congratulates his troops for their excellent work, and says: "In numbers of qualified marksmen, as well as in the quality of shooting done, a higher point has been attained than in any previous year of the history of the regiment. Co. A again, and for the seventh successive year, qualified the entire membership of 58 officers and enlisted men, continuing a record as brilliant as it is remarkable, and which has no parallel in the history of marksmanship. Co. E has this year made a splendid record, attaining to second place with a total of 52. With so large an aggregate this company has excelled all previous records in the quality of its shooting. It has one of 50, a perfect score, whilst the 52 there are none below 30, making the wonderful average of nearly 36-1-5. Co. G stands next, with only five less, viz: 47, a very handsome increase over any previous year. Of the 302 marksmen 65 have qualified with scores between 40 and 50, which according to the customs of other States, would entitle them to receive the special badge of sharpshooter."

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

THE findings of the Court of Inquiry investigating the charges of embezzlement against Col. W. V. Jacobs, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, were made public on Jan. 15. Gov. Oglesby approves the findings, and in a general order severely censures Col. Jacobs, who is instructed to at once reimburse the regiment to the extent of \$3,700. The sum is unaccounted for in the Colonel's record. It is declared by the Court that no intent to embezzle was proven against Col. Jacobs, but the evidence showed gross neglect and carelessness on his part. Col. Jacobs is also found guilty of irregularity, in combining in his own person the offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer of the regiment's Armory Association, while at the same time acting as commanding officer and Treasurer of the military organization. A heavy reprimand is extended to Col. Jacobs for persisting in retaining these offices for a year after he had been publicly charged with financial dereliction. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry is a Chicago organization, and, with its Colonel, is widely known in military circles.

The Forsyth badge, described last week, is one presented by Miss Kate Forsyth, the actress. On the evening of Jan. 17, Companies C, D, and E, of the 1st Regiment, Ill. N. G., in dress uniform, attended Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, in a body, in compliment to Miss Forsyth. They carried with them a large and beautiful floral arrangement, resting on an easel, was handed up to Miss Forsyth after one of the acts. The actress was prepared for the visit of her militant admirers, and improved the occasion to acknowledge present and earlier courtesies. This she did very graciously by giving the company's in trust the very handsome and valuable gold marksman's badge described, accompanying the gift with a letter fixing the conditions already reported.

ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

THE Montgomery Greys, Co. A, 2d Regt., A. S. T., gave their thirteenth annual ball at the armory, Friday evening, Jan. 28, the following committee having the affair in charge: Committee of Arrangements, Corp. Joseph V. Allen, Chm.—N. B. Holt, Chas. P. Anderson, Thos. H. Jones, W. O. Baker.

Invitations, Capt. E. A. Graham, Chm.—Sgt. W. J. Boothe, Sgt. W. E. Ledyard, Corp. E. P. Amerine, R. P. Stout, W. J. Orum, Wade Allen, W. A. Driver, W. A. Peet, Jr. Reception, Capt. M. H. Amerine, Chm.—Generals E. A. O'Neal, J. W. A. Sanford, W. B. Allen, and J. T. Holtzclaw, Cols. W. S. Thorington, W. B. Jones, Thos. G. Jones, John D. Roquemore, O. O. Nelson, R. F. Michel, Col. D. Ledyard, and Col. W. S. Reese, Lieuts. J. P. Saffold, Chas. P. Jones, and H. D. Heron; D. Krause, E. E. Simpson, W. G. Pope, Hon. M. L. Moses, J. M. Davidson, Capt. J. Grell, Dr. W. G. Bibb, E. F. Doughtie, W. F. Vandiver.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Business was generally suspended in Charleston, while the New Year was duly welcomed by a parade of colored soldiers, constituting the 1st Brigade of the National Guard of South Carolina. The fine martial bearing and splendid marching of the troops were noted by the populace with generous enthusiasm." The Adjutant and Inspector-General of South Carolina, M. L. Benham, Jr., in his last annual report, presents a discouraging view of militia matters in that State. He says: "The National Guard have not improved since the last inspection. They seemed at one time to have lost their interest in military affairs. I observe, however, a disposition on the part of some of their officers to revive this interest, and to adopt measures to improve themselves and their commands. There are some good companies among them, and I have given some of them more than one opportunity to pass muster."

78 companies, aggregating 279 officers and 3,004 men were inspected during the year, only two of the 96 infantry officers on the rolls being present on inspection. The adjustment of accounts with the United States places at the disposal of the State \$5,373.00, with which it is proposed to equip the four excellent batteries with new pieces and suitable ammunition. "Many of the troops are a credit and honor to the State" and the cavalry is the favorite arm. Since the adjustment of the arms account 300 improved carbines and 150 sabres, with necessary accoutrements, have been received, and this distribution has in all cases infused new life into the commands receiving them. An annual encampment is strongly recommended and Gen. Benham says: "I shall strive to effect these encampments, for I believe they will be of incalculable benefit. One who has not been connected with the militia can form no adequate idea of the difficulty of maintaining even a company. When the War closed, men who had four years of its hardships had but little taste for militia duty. When the Senate passed under Republican rule an ignorant horde of negroes were formed into a body

of militia and paraded the country with State arms in their hands. Then, when our political redemption came, and we were at liberty to organize a system of militia, only the youngest men had the inclination to join. These, in very many instances, had neither time nor means to devote to this purpose. Thus there grew up an indifference, and in some cases an opposition, to the militia. I need not argue its importance, any necessity, in a republican Government—with a heterogeneous population and rapidly changing conditions of society and politics and industries."

The total amount appropriated for the State forces for the year was \$15,300. There were on hand Oct. 31, 1886, 454 Springfield rifles, calibre .45; 438 Remingtons, calibre .58; 56 Whitneys, calibre .43; 5 Sharps, calibre .45, besides 150 unserviceable Roberts. There were 402 Springfield and Remington carbines, calibre .45, and 75 other carbines, calibre .50.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

In G. O. 5, of Jan. 24, the Governor announces several changes in the National Guard, principal of which is William L. Greenleaf, to be Brig.-General, vice Levi G. Kingsley, declined re-election. In G. O. 6, of same date, the Governor says: "By the retirement of Brig.-Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, the National Guard of Vermont is deprived of the services of one of its oldest and most experienced officers, and in recognition of his long and meritorious service, the Commander-in-Chief deems it fitting that a record of his connection with the militia and volunteer forces of the State, be briefly given to those who have served with and under him. . . . Having served his State faithfully and well almost continuously for a period of 28 years, he takes with him in his retirement the highest esteem and best wishes of his comrades of the National Guard, the approval and commendation of his superior officers and the consciousness of arduous duties well performed."

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR RUSK, in his recent annual message, says: "The strength of the Wisconsin National Guard on Jan. 1, 1887, was 2,254.37 companies; and there was expended for the maintenance of the National Guard for 1886, \$67,739.08, and for 1886, \$54,624.75 including the expenses of the militia while in active service in Milwaukee during the riots. The annual inspection of the companies and camps shows a highly creditable advance in all that makes an effective citizen soldiery. The practical test of that efficiency made in May last has demonstrated that the State troops can be assembled in any emergency as rapidly as transportation can be procured for them, and that, when assembled, they are loyal, subordinate, and under admirable instruction and discipline."

MICHIGAN.

THE following appointments in the Military Department of this State are made for two years from Jan. 1, 1887: John Robertson, brigadier general and adjutant general; Frank D. Newberry, brigadier general and Inspector general; Sherman B. Daboll, brigadier general and quartermaster general; James N. Fox, George H. Devlin, George Lockwood and Marvin Hall, colonels and aide-de-camps; Milo D. Campbell, major and military secretary; Howard Wiest, major and judge-advocate; John Northwood, colonel and paymaster general; Evi J. Ensign and E. Crofton Fox, members State Military Board and Colonels on the Staff of the Command-in-chief; Wm. C. Humphrey, captain and assistant adjutant general; Lafayette Harter, captain and assistant quartermaster general.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard Association of Ohio meets at Columbus Feb. 15 and 16.

The "Vance Cadets," Co. C, 17th Regt., O. N. G., Capt. Geo. E. Canning, gave a social soiree Jan. 25.

Co. G, 17th Regt., Capt. Frank G. Warden, held a drill Jan. 25, with 22 men present. The company was put in command of 2d Lieut. Eldridge, a good idea, as it was evident the lieutenant was not familiar with commanding but he improved. More attention should be given to announcing the guide in forming line when march is continued. Also to par. 72, as to the interval of time that should separate command of execution from preparatory.

MAJOR.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On the first page of your edition of Jan. 22, in speaking of the facility with which military titles are acquired in this country, and especially in the South, you mention by way of illustration that the Governor of North Carolina has thirty-two Aides-de-camp, each with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, etc.

Permit me to correct you. The Governor of North Carolina has only four Aides who hold the rank of Colonel.

We are rather modest folk in this good old Commonwealth of ours, and make no pretensions to all the magnificence and glory you describe. Please correct and oblige,

NORTH CAROLINA.

We apologize to the good State of North Carolina, and to our correspondent, to whom, were he here, we would extend the invitation involved in the well-known remark of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina. Our reference should have been to the State of South Carolina, whose Governor has the efficient aid of the following gentlemen—all good men and true, but in number somewhat in excess of actual requirements, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonels Melver, Mauldin, Croft, Marshall, Simons, Murray, Jones, Livingstone, Boykin, Izlar, Singleton, Ward, Drayton, Peebles, Ulmer, Barr, Morrall, Watson, Rivers, Jones, Wharton, Wingard, Rhame, Walker, Hunt, Henderson, McFadden, Shelor, Gilchrist, Hanahan, Britton, Bacon.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

THE NEW GUARD HOUSE REGULATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the "new regulation" to which you allude in your issue of Dec. 4 last, asking for further expressions of opinion on the subject, the writer would state that he has served where the order that "no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer who shall previously inquire into his offence" has been tried, and found not to work to the best interests of the Service. There are many causes that operate against such a regulation, not the least of which would be the fact that it would undoubtedly lower the authority and dignity of the non-commissioned officers' position in the estimation of the privates, and make the non-commissioned officers feel humiliated to a certain extent. The rule allowing the non-commissioned officer to confine a delinquent first and report afterwards is a good one, and in a long experience in such matters, the writer

has never known of a single instance where it has been abused. No non-commissioned officer in a well disciplined command would dare to put a man in the guard-house without good and sufficient cause, and instances frequently occur which compels the non-commissioned officer to act promptly and confine a man crazed with liquor who would injure himself or some one else if prompt action was not taken to put him under restraint. There is not one soldier in a thousand ever confined in the guardhouse without just cause, and that cause, in nine cases out of ten, is drinking too much liquor. *****

GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR issue of Jan. 22 contains the text of a bill reported by the Military Committee of the House. Section 5 intends to substitute for the cumbersome action of our present Garrison Courts-martial a new arrangement, which would be good enough if it did not make the execution of the sentence depend upon the action of the Department Commander in revision of the approval of the Post Commander. The rule that a soldier has to be confined in the guardhouse pending his trial and awaiting action of the reviewing authority is not affected by this section. Now, imagine a soldier, who has been absent without leave and been sentenced to a fine of two dollars or so, confined in the guardhouse, waiting until the decision of the Department Commander, who may be a thousand miles away from his post, can be had. The practice just now adopted at most posts has been, that such an offender was tried by Garrison Court-martial next day, and if the sentence of the court did not inflict any further confinement he used to be released by the Post Commander upon the report of the Judge-Advocate, before even the action of the Post Commander was formally taken—this last point, however, being only an expedient, not prescribed by law. If a Post Commander's decision in such cases cannot be considered so just as to permit immediate execution of a sentence, the Post Commanders ought not to be trusted with anything.

This section, intended to simplify our present manner of punishing minor offences, would complicate it, and punishment, instead of being prompt and just, would be more harsh and actually different at different posts.

Garrison Court martial proceedings were always sent to Department Headquarters and then to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. That any remarks were ever made about such cases at these Headquarters we cannot remember.

AN OFFICIAL INDORESEMENT.

DURING the war, when the 1st California Cavalry was organized at Sacramento, John C. Cremony obtained the commission of a captain and commanded Battery B. He had for lieutenant a young Frenchman, named Duchetel, who had the most unflinching faith in the obligation of a subordinate officer on all occasions to support his superior. Cremony early found this out, and in this connection a good story used to be told around the club. It appears that Cremony gradually got into the habit of telling the most outrageous kind of yarns, relating to his services in the French Army, and calling on Duchetel to corroborate them, which the latter would always do. Duchetel had really been an officer in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, in which regiment Cremony also claimed to have served. When the command was in camp on the Gila River, one evening, Col. Cremony was telling a wonderful story of how on one occasion in Africa he had, with nothing but a naked sabre, slain two royal Nubian lions. While he was telling the tale his lieutenant, who was extremely full of Commissary rum, came to the tent and leaned against the pole.

"I am glad, Lieutenant," exclaimed Cremony, "that you have arrived. I was just telling these gentlemen of my wonderful encounter with the Nubian lions. Of course you recollect that time, Lieutenant, when I killed two of them with nothing but my sabre?" A long interval of silence prevailed, and then Duchetel, gathering himself together with drunken gravity, responded: "Cap'n Cremony, if ye as me as Lieut. Duchetel, Company B, 1st California Cavalry, if I remember your encounter with Nubian lions, I'll say I do. Ask me as one shentleman to 'nother, say it's a d-d lie." It was all mutual friends could do to prevent a duel. . . .—Dramatic Times.

Capt. Cremony, who was a man more reticent than verbose, was a conspicuous figure on the leading thoroughfares of San Francisco, up to the period of his death, a few years ago.

Habitually wrapped in his military cloak, with the set-up and bearing of a thorough tactician, the title of "Colonel," by which he was best known, was frequently bestowed by people ignorant of his military career.

"The good that men do is oft interred," etc., and it is just possible that the long bow was drawn a little too far in finding the *dramatis personae* for the lion story. It's a good one, however, all the same.

U. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The February "Magazine of American History" contains the "Letter of Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, in 1843," by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A.; a brief tribute to "Senator John A. Logan," by the Editor; the character and public services of "Major-General Hunter," charmingly portrayed by Gen. Schenck; "President Lincoln's Unlucky Pass," by Allan Foreman; Horace Greeley, by Nathan Greeley; "Disillusions," the "Homestead of one of the Captors of Major André," by Dr. D. Knower, and many other valuable contributions.

"The Western Art Movement," published in the August "Century," has been in large part translated and republished in "L'Art," and has been the subject of a series of articles by M. Alexandre de Latour, who says that, after having summed up and commented upon Mr. Ripley Hitchcock's study, "it will be, alas, too easy for us to draw the irresistible conclusion that American competition in artistic industry will not be slow to become more dangerous for us than all European competition together."

We learn that J. H. Soule and Co., the Washington publisher, have in press a new work by Lieut. W. B. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, entitled "Elementary Principles Connected with the Art of War," to be out early in the spring. Lieutenant Hamilton has devoted four years of patient study to this work, which has received the highest commendation from some of the most prominent officers of the Army, and promises to become a leading text-book.

The Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the National Soldiers' Home for 1886, reaches us, in printed form, this week. It contains the report of Inspector General Abner Baird, U. S. A., heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL, and is an interesting document. There can be no doubt that the old soldiers who have made the institu-

tion their home are humanely treated and liberally provided for.

Mr. Kinglake has finished the concluding volume of his history of the Crimean war. Twenty years have elapsed since the publication of the famous first volume.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held Feb. 2, the following will be balloted for: Capt. H. L. Beach, U. S. V.; Col. A. B. Lawrence, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Merritt, U. S. V.; Gen. N. W. Day, U. S. V.; Capt. E. C. Sturges, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. E. W. Bass, U. S. A.; Capt. E. E. Chase, U. S. V.; Maj. J. J. Higginson, U. S. V.; and Messrs. H. Le Grand Cannon and Augustus Gaylord. At this meeting Gen. James Grant Wilson, U. S. V., will read a paper on "Personal Reminiscences of the War."

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held Jan. 5, the following were elected: Col. G. N. Lieber and Theo. Yates, and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, U. S. A.; Gen. J. B. Colt and Capt. R. A. Fish and R. Amour, U. S. V., and Lieut. S. N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps (by succession). At a meeting to be held Feb. 2 the following will be balloted for: Payeur, Gen. Jas. Fulton, U. S. N.; Col. J. D. Brady, U. S. V.; Maj. W. F. Morse, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. Lyman, U. S. V.; Mr. John A. Logan, eldest son of Gen. J. A. Logan, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. G. Lyman, U. S. A., son of M. J. W. Lyman, U. S. A. This Commandery now numbers 367.

The Commandery-in-chief is to print a "Memorial Volume" to Gen. Hancock embracing the memorial notices of the Commanderies of the Order with that of the Commandery-in-chief prefaced by a portrait printed expressly for the book. It will be furnished at 75 cents per copy. None will be printed beyond those subscribed for.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T.—See the bill we published last week (S. 1119) on page 508, looking to the establishment of a Hospital Corps.

J. S.—You could apply at any time for the necessary blanks to make application for position as letter carrier. Your service as a soldier, if faithful and honorable, should certainly entitle you to consideration.

Anxious.—Minors between 14 and 18 are not enlisted for the Naval service without the consent of their parents or guardians. Apprentices are sent to the training ship *New Hampshire* at Coaster's Harbor Island, as soon as practicable after enlistment.

Eleventh Regiment.—Par. 229 directs that in order to march the company a few paces to the rear the captain commands, to the rear march, etc. Nothing is mentioned about opening ranks. The manoeuvre is executed in closed ranks in and out of the Army. The individual who asserts that this is not the case in the Army knows nothing about that institution.

R. J. E. asks: The Mexican pension bill just passed reads that section 1 "shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension of \$8 per month or more." Is not Gen. Sherman or any other officer or soldier now retired who served in that war entitled to the pension provided in the act? Or is their retired pay considered as a pension? Ans.—Gen. Sherman (or any other officer or soldier on the retired list) is still a part of the Regular Army, and no per-

son in the military service can draw pay and pension also. Gen. Sherman would not be allowed to draw pension.

ENGLISH LOOTERS.

A WRITER in the *Calcutta Saturday Review* is tantalizing the British officers in Burma by a description of the loot found in 1799 in the treasury of Tipponoo on the taking of Seringapatam. The cash amounted to half-a-million sterling, in bags containing 1,000 gold pagodas. An incalculable wealth of jewelry was discovered in the Toshakhana, in spite of the fact that gold coin scattered on the ground evidenced the previous doings of Tommy Atkins. A doctor, named Melu, bought from a private of her Majesty's 74th Regiment for a mere trifle two pairs of gold bangles set with diamonds, one of which was valued in Bombay at £32,000, while the worth of the others was declared by experts to be incalculable. Enormous pearls were trucked in the bazaars for bottles of arrack! But more than respectable pickings remained. The prize-agents went to work methodically, aided by a native jeweller, and divided the spoil into lots, which varied with the rank of the officers engaged. The Commander-in-Chief, General, afterwards Lord, Harris, received the lion's share, one item in which was an emerald necklace valued at £50,000. The gold stripped from Tipponoo's throne sold for £27,500, and, the market being glutted with precious stones, it proved a godsend to subalterns anxious to realize their shares of £540 each.

THE GREATEST MEN.

A PRIZE was recently offered by the editor of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* for the best list of the twelve greatest living men. The result was decided by the votes of the competitors; and, as the poll was exceptionally heavy, the following catalogue of the distinguished names that headed it may be of general interest. It should be stated that Mr. Gladstone's name found a place in about ninety-nine per cent. of the voting papers. The figures show the number of votes given to each celebrity: Gladstone, 32,544; Bismarck, 32,245; Tennyson, 23,064; F. de Lesseps, 19,776; Gen. Wolseley, 17,952; Marquis of Salisbury, 17,592; von Moltke, 13,968; John Bright, 13,741; Lord Randolph Churchill, 13,117; John Ruskin, 12,389; Henry Irving, 10,560; H. M. Stanley, 10,141. Those receiving more than one thousand votes followed in the following order: Pasteur, Huxley, Spurgeon, Emperor of Germany, Edison, Beecher, Grover Cleveland, Prince of Wales, Millais, Gounod, Parnell, Chamberlain, Czar of Russia, Arthur Sullivan, the Pope, Marquis of Hartington, Sir Frederick Leighton, Jules Grevy, Gen. Roberts, Cardinal Manning, Earl of Dufferin, Tyndall, Cardinal Newman, Baron Rothschild, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Canon Farrar, Archbishop Benson, and R. Browning.

PROPHECIES OF WAR.

A FRENCH writer, M. Cornaly, insists that France should choose, and choose at once, between fighting and running away—fight at once because the period of active service is going to be reduced and the army ruined, or disarm because the financial strain is too grievous to be borne. He says: "Since the war of 1870, France has spent for her armies 16 milliards (\$3,200,000,000). Every year France spends 950,000,000 fr. in armaments. Her public debt is 28 milliards. She owes more than any other nation. She has a larger war budget than any other nation. Now, these colossal sacrifices are not sufficient. A discussion on the reorganization of the army is announced, which shows that this expensive army is not in a satisfactory condition. There is also to be a demand for 400,000,000 fr. (\$80,000,000). Should this go on we shall arrive at bankruptcy, and French funds will fall as low as Turks." And—"The whole military organization of 1872 was framed with the view of a revenge. Years have passed by. We have preferred disputing among ourselves to fighting others. We have been 14 years getting ready. We shall never be so well prepared as now."

M. Henri des Marais, a French military writer, says that, in the event of a war with Germany, the Germans will no doubt assume the offensive, which succeeded against Austria in 1866 and against France in 1870. Now, however, they will proceed with much greater celerity. Sixteen years ago it was only on the twentieth day after the declaration of war that they were able to attack Marshal MacMahon's advanced guard at Wissembourg. Now it is said that in 20 hours their Uhlans would be in sight of the French line of the Meuse between Toul and Verdun. They would be followed in less than 24 hours by a corps of 50,000 men of all arms, taken from the garrisons of Metz, Strasbourg, etc. Germany would then set in motion a portion of her active troops, instead of waiting to incorporate the Reservists. He thinks that a dash by the Germans would have this result only—the great battle between France and Germany would be fought in the plains of Champagne instead of in those of Lorraine.

Col. Koettichau, in his work on the next Franco-German war, shows that there are two parties in France—one which thinks France is sufficiently armed at this moment to squash Germany, the other which awaits international complications or revolutions in the belief that Metz and Strasbourg could be retaken without a drop of blood. The latter reckon on the death of great German statesmen and Generals, on the friendship of Germany in aurochists, on the Polish nobility, on the powerful arm of the Czar. He believes in anticipating the French. He cites the first article of the Treaty of Versailles, ratified on March 2, 1871, providing for the perpetual enjoyment by Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, to show that press and people, statesmen and Governments in France, have ever since sought to detach



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these territories, and have never ceased to revendiquer their rights to them. He reasons that the war to come is necessary as well as inevitable, if Germany is to be saved not from French conquest, but from French vices, and restored to her purity of life, decency of manners, and Spartan virtues. The French prisoners corrupted the Fatherland; the German conquerors, returning to their firesides, brought back with them the germs of moral corruption from the land they had overrun. German women have become mad for foreign travel; Germans have become loose and lively, drink champagne, and dice and swear, and do other things they ought not to do. A good rattling war would purify the air and consolidate the Empire—the sooner the better!

According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, Russia can at the present time place 4,000,000 men under arms; Germany, 2,520,000; France, 2,430,000; Austria, 1,077,000; Italy, 2,400,000; and Turkey about 800,000. These figures include Militia and Reserves of all kinds.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The British gunboat *Firm* was wrecked Jan. 18th on the Northumberland coast. Nineteen of the crew were saved by means of the rocket apparatus of the life-saving service. The fate of the others is as yet unknown.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet unanimously adopted this week an address to Emperor William expressing the willingness of the Prussian people to vote the means necessary for defending the German Empire.

PRINCE BISMARCK delivered on Monday a weighty and significant address in the lower house of the Prussian Diet on the subject of imperial powers and the functions of the Reichstag. He reaffirmed in effect the position claimed for the German Emperor by the famous rescript of 1832, and said that to the Kaiser, under the constitution, belonged the right to personally conduct the policy of his Government, and that his ministers held office to carry out that policy. Either, therefore, the Reichstag must yield to the Emperor or the Emperor must bend to the Reichstag. It is far easier, however, to dissolve the Reichstag by imperial decree than to dissolve the Empire by a popular revolution.

The Lucknow papers report a cruel tragedy in the Leicestershire Regiment. Some privates in a detachment stationed at Raikhet owed a grudge against the sergeant of their company and vowed vengeance, so they actually dealt round a pack of cards, having agreed that the man to whom the ace of spades was dealt was to "do" for the offender. The card fell to a young private who, when the sergeant entered the place where they were assembled, at once took up his rifle and shot him dead. The murderer has been sentenced to death, but Sir Frederick Roberts had not confirmed the sentence when the mail left.

In the *Journal de la Marine*, Lieut. Weyl dwells upon the admirable geographical situation of France, "which is, however, compromised by the general configuration of her coasts." In fact, he says, it would be easy to bombard all the French ports. In the Mediterranean there is Marseilles, which might be knocked to pieces from the open sea; there is not a single natural harbor along the Algerian coast. There is, however, a port at Tunis, and with a small expenditure a splendid harbor might be formed at Bizertia. Cherbourg is so badly situated and so liable to destruction by the sea that it is recommended that a new port, more secure and more handy, be established in place of it. But where now in the French colonies is there to be found a port free from drawback, and Saigon and Diego-Suarez are the best. M. Weyl thinks that to make France perfectly secure from any aggression in Europe \$28,000,000 should be spent upon the fleet, and on defensive works—say \$20,000,000.

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BIRTHS.

BIGELOW.—At New York, Jan. 17, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. Bigelow, 10th Cav., a son.

JOHNSON.—At Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., Jan. 18, 1877, to the wife of Lieut. J. B. Johnson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, a son.

WHITNEY.—At Washington, D. C., January 23, 1887, to the wife of the Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—ROBERTS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Lieutenant B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, to JULIA A., daughter of Mr. Richard S. Roberts.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—At North Billerica, Mass., January 21, the Hon. GEO. P. ELLIOT, father of Lieutenant Colonel George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., aged 82.

LAVERY.—At his residence in Philadelphia, January 20, 1887, of pneumonia, Chaplain JAMES C. LAVERY, U. S. Army, retired, late Chaplain 24th Infantry.

STONE.—At New York City, January 24, of pneumonia, General CHAS. P. STONE, formerly Colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry, and more recently Chief of Staff of the Egyptian army.

WATMOUGH.—At Baltimore, Mo., January 20, WILLIAM N. WATMOUGH, aged 48 years, Paymaster, U. S. Navy, retired.

WHITWORTH.—At Monte Carlo, Jan. 22, Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart., aged 84.

WOOD.—At New Bedford, Mass., January 16, WILLIAM H. WOOD, formerly Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

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| No. 9. | No. 9 to | 80.00 | 1,400 | 27.4 | |
| No. 10. | No. 10 to | 80.00 | 1,200 | 28.8 | |
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lity of make in this
department we refer
to statement published
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JOURNAL, February 13,
page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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